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ABSTRACT

An English translation of a grammar of the language used by the Roma, a group of wanderers living in many countries, united by a common language, and often called Bohemians or gypsies, begins with a translator's preface concerning the group's history and the development of the language and dialects. Preliminary material contains a brief history of the Roma and their language presented in both English and Romany. An introductory section describes the Romany alphabet and sound system and basic facts of grammar. Subsequent sections outline in detail the principles of the declension system, derivational morphology, pronouns, numbers, verb tenses and characteristics, indeclinable words, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, interjections, particles, orthography, syntax, grammatical agreement, complex sentence structure, and punctuation. A 67-page Romany-to-English glossary is also included. (MSE)

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Romany Grammar

translated by Karl Krippes

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Translator's Introduction

I'll keep this as brief as possible so as not to sound like I'm asking for more credit than I deserve. The one question people always seem to ask first is 'why did I bother?' My motivation comes from my own curiosity about the language of this elusive people called the "Roma". In this respect, I share something in common with the late Ms. Ghandi. Translation of the grammar section, from Macedonian to English, took me the entire month of June. In that time period, I wrote out the translation by hand for some six hours per day. I would then spend the evening hours typing and editing my English version.

I must say that for a book which has been in print since 1980, it would seem logical that someone else should undertake the job. Putting together the glossary was extremely painstaking, and I confess that I did a rather hap-hazard job. The crudeness of the English glosses is due in part to the fact that I was glossing a gloss.

One editor and publisher whom I approached with the manuscript asked, 'who would want to read such a book?' As yet I cannot answer that question satisfactorily. Then again its is equally difficult to answer as the question about, 'why I undertook the job in the first place?' For those who do not have a reading knowledge of Macedonian, this English version should be welcomed. Surely I'm not the only one curious about this Prakrit called "Romany."

Karl Krippes, Georgetown University

Karl Krippes

The Concept of a National or Mother-Tongue

Under the heading of ethnic or national language is included the language which serves a people in its everyday life. In addition, the name of a people's language is synonymous with its mother-tongue. The latter title is used in reference to a people who are united through a language of birth.

A Literary Language

A literary language is one in which a nation and people writes its literature. There exists a perceptible difference between the medium of everyday communication and a literary standard. In general terms, a language we call "literary" is not simply devoted to literature - being acquired in school - but also it serves the needs of the government, press, theatre, radio and television. There are international languages as well. An "international language" may serve the needs of all nations of the world. This is the case of Esperanto, for example. Under the heading of international languages are those used by the larger nations in diplomacy, trade, tourism, and international communication. In the category of international languages are: English, French, Russian, German.

Language and Dialect

Except for the literary language which a culture develops on its own, every nation has regional varieties. These idioms differ from the literary standard in phonology, morphology, syntax, and lexicon. Speech which deviates in some respect from the literary language is called a <u>dialect</u>. Dialects are categorized according to territories. Two or more regionalisms

which are interrelated or have a unified linguistic character are also called "dialects."

Each language is composed of regional varieties. Such is true of the language of the Roma in Europe. The major dialects are: Kalderaš̌ki, Thamarski, Lovarski, Džambaski, Gurbetski, Burgudžiski, and Arliski. If we concern ourselves only with the Roma of Macedonia and Serbia, we can presume that the three major dialects are: Arliski, Džambaski, and Burgudžiski.

The Influence of Other Languages on Varieties of Romany

Until now the Roma did not have their own literary language. They lived in various countries in communities with other peoples; so they were strongly influenced by other languages. These influences are reflected in the large number of words borrowed from other languages. For example, some numbers were borrowed from the Greeks: efta 'seven', ofto 'eight', trijanda 'thirty', pinda 'fifty'. But the Roma who passed through or settled in Rumania maintained elements of Rumanian in their language. Therefore it is necessary to divide the Roma of the Balkan Peninsula into two groups: Vlah and Non-Vlah Roma. The Non-Vlah Roma lived in the territories ruled by the Ottoman Turks, which is why they are referred to as "Turco-Roma." In this group belong the Roma inhabiting Macedonia, part of Serbia, and Bulgaria. A large number of them are Moslem, but still a larger number are Christian. In regards to vocabulary, the Roma living in Macedonia were greatly influenced. But there was some grammatical borrowing too.

The history of the Roma, although researched by various scholars, has to this day not been adequately studied. Many uncertainties exist as to the origins of the Roma which now inhabit different European countries and the Americas. As for their obscure origins, the Roma attribute their name to the peoples with which they lived. So, for example, on the Balkan Peninsula, and in other European countries, the Roma were often called "Egyptians" or "Gypsies" for short, or simply "Cigani." Until recently, the name "Gypsies" was thought by some scholars to mean that the Roma originated from Egypt. The name "Egyptian", in the time of harsh oppression carried out by the inquisitors of the Christian Church, was adopted by the Roma themselves in order to conceal the name Rom or Cigan and hence to safeguard their own lives. The Roma were considered witches (and sorcerers) or people who bring evil and bad-luck, and as people who steal. These (slurs) in particular were associated with the nomadic Roma. The name Cigan, by which Roma in many countries are called, has been scientifically traced back to the name Chandra, The name was carried by an Indic people of Kashmir whose language is similar to that of the modern-day Roma. There is another hypothesis held by the scholar Bodrimonta which states that the Roma are Babylonians, condemned to wander the face of the earth following the destruction of the city of Babylon. The French linguist, Vaillant, considers the Roma to be "Fenič̆ani" or Pelazgi. In France Roma are called Bohemians. It is thought that they got the name because they once lived in Czechoslovakia, formerly Bohemia. Before leaving

Dži avdive e Romengjiri istorija na ili agjaar šukar sikljovkjerdi, thaj ako ola sikljovkjergje but sikle manuša. Agjaar šukar našti te džanel pe baši o ikljoviba e Romengoro, so o Roma vestinen ko turli phuvja kji Evropa, džikote ko ponevo vakti vestinena kji Amerika. O bidžanlipa avel javere da rigatar, so e Romen dende turli anava o manuša maškar kolende vestinena. Agjaar, ko misal, ko Balkaneskoro Ekvašdžaziri, sar da ko javer evropakjere phuvja, e Romen dende o len po anav "Egjupci" ja čhinde lafea Gjupci ja palem "Cigani." Taro anav "Gjupci" džisigjende zurale sikljovibaste gändinela pes sine kaj o Roma ile taro Egjipat. Adava anav o Roma korkori on dende o le peskje, kji te garaven pes tari inkvizicija, savi ili čuti po paldipe thaj ko meraripa e Romengoro so kjerel o le e kristijanengiri khangjiri, savi khangjiri merarela sine e Romen so e Romen džanena sine sar benga, sar magjioničarija, sar manuša kola pea legaren bilačhipa thaj bibahtalipa, manuša kola čorena. O anav Cigani, save anavea pobut čingarena e Romen kji Evropa thaj ko javer phuvja, andarela pe vigjanale e anavea Čandra, savo anav legarena o manuša kji Indija ko Kašmir, a save manušengiri čhib ili jeka-jek, paše e Romengjere čhibjaa save xipoteza čikja o la o siklo manuš Bodrimonta, o baši o leste kaj o Roma ile Vaviloncija armajale te phiren ko sumnal pali o peravipa e dizjakoro Bavilon. Uzo francusko lingvist Vajan o Roma ile Feničanija ja Pelazgijcija. Kji Francija e Romen dende po anav Boemi. Gändinel pe kaj dele o anav Boemi adalester so nakhle tari Čexoslovačka savi phuv ili pendžarutni thaj teli o anav Boxemija. Avindor tari

Czechoslovakia, some carried documents which gave Czechoslovakia as their country of origin. Today, however, the question of the Roma's origins has been clarified. According to the latest scholarly research it has been concluded that the Roma came from India. Already at the beginning of the X century they began to migrate in small and large groups - originating in the Pamir valley to north west India. The cause for their migrations was to seek a better life, because they were very poor or because they were persecuted by various war-like peoples. By the X century the peoples of India were in a very difficult situation. In particular, the local inhabitants lived in poverty. The kingdom of the Gupta dynasty had come to an end. Such a situation was exploited by the Afghan Sultan, Mahmud Gaznevid (988-1030) whence he attacked India some 17 times. Before his army penetrated into India, Gaznevid chose means like: pillage, burning towns and villages, capturing the poor and defenseless inhabitants, and leading them into slavery with thousands of other Indians. In this way, Gaznevid succeeded in subjugating a major portion of India and in introducing Islam into that country. Instead of a slave system he implanted feudalism. Since then a great part of the Indian population began to flee from the northern to the southern part of India. The Roma which lived in the poorer parts of Punjab and the upper plains of Pamir (end of the X century) moved on a massive scale with other refugees in face of the relentless conqueror Gaznevid. They penetrated in large bands, in several different directions, toward Europe in search of a

Čexoslovačka, pea legarena sine dokumentija kaj ile tari Boxemija. Sajek avdive i but popendžarutno o džanlibe kotar i o Roma. Baši o emnevo sikljovibe gändinel pe sar ko pozuralo vigjani kaj o Roma ale tari Indija (hem odova taro Pamir-utar paščimali Indija). O Roma so mekle pi purani kuna Indija thaj nakhle ko javer phuvja ilo adava so lele te roden pošukar vestipa, soskje on sine but, but garäpija - čorole ja palem sine paldine taro turli varvarengere manuša. Ko X zamani e manušengoro hali kji Indija sine but pharo. But phareste vestinena sine o gautne. O dinastijalo thagaripe Gupta činavdilo. Asavki situacija dodžarda la o avganistaneskoro sultano, Mahmud Gaznevid (988-1030) kova dešefta vare pe sanikorenca čorda thaj thargja indijakjere gava thaj e forora. Ano dasipe (robijašluko) pesa legargja bari kupa Indusoren. Agjaar o Gaznevid saklanisarda te lol tala plo thagaripe baro bati e Indijatar kova odole rigjende nakhavgja e muslimanorengji religija. Ko džiodole vakteskje dasikane sistemoskje (robijalukoskje sistemoste) thaneste nakhavol o feudalutno sistemo. Ko adava vakti, tari Utarali Indija, bari kupa manuša našen karing Dakšimali Indija. O Roma kola vestinena sine ko Pendžap e bare garäplakostar ko agor e X zamaniste našen pe phuvatar ko nekobor riga karing i Evropa rodindor

better way of life.

During their migrations from India, the Roma did not arrive immediately in Europe but stayed for short or long periods in some Asian countries. A single migration was accomplished on a large scale. So it is known that a large Roma population settled in Iran (Persia), in the region of Luristan. This province is called by the Roma who live there today "Luri." The migration took place very early (in the V century B.C.). Massive migrations of Roma from India, as we recall, began at the end of the X century. Roma settled in clans or tribes in the following Asiatic countries: Iran, Irak, Syria, Armenia, Turkey. They arrived on the Balkan Peninsula via the Near East and Crete, and in this time-span they spread out over all of Europe. The Roma did not remain for any length of time in any one place because they were nomadic. The direction of their drive was toward Europe. Some Roma came through Africa, and others through Afghanistan, Turkestan, and Turkmenistan. Today there are Roma in America and Australia.

They arrived very early on the Balkan Peninsula, settling in Greece, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Albania during the XIV century. It has been documented that they inhabited Prizren during the reign of Czar Dusan (XIV cent.), and took up the black-smith trade. The Roma in Rumania, Hungary and the S.F.R.Y., and the whole world total about 12 million. The modern name Rom, which they usually call themselves, is related to the Indic god-king Rama.

lačheder šartora vestibaskje. O Roma na mekle pi phuv (Indija) jekvaratar thaj na ale agjaar sigate ki Evropa, on tergjona sine nesave thanende hari vakti, a nesave thanende beršenca azijakjere phuvende. Akava ikljovibe tari Indija sine ko etape. Džanol pe kaj jek bari kupa Roma iklile tari Indija thaj nakhle te vestinen ki Persija ilakate (provincijate) Luristan, a o Roma kola vestinena adale thanende dene ile ko anav Luri. Adale Romengoro nakhibe tari Indija ko Luristhan sine but ko čirutno, purano, vakti.(pndžto zamaniste angli amari era). O Roma kola iklile tari Indija ko agor taro dešto zamani thaj nakhle ko kupa jerija kori azijakere phuvja (thana): Iran, Irak, Sirija, Armenija thaj Khoranipe. Ko Balkaneskoro Ekvašdžaziri o Roma ale taro pašutno purab (istok) thaj Krit, a poadari e vaktea čhordardile ko sa o javer evropakjere phuvja. O Roma na terdile bare vaktea ko jek than, olengoro tarafi sine irimo kori Evropa, nesave nakhle ki Afrika, Avganisthani, Turkesthan, Turkmenisthan thaj javere phuvjende. Avdive isi Roma ki Amerika thaj Avstralija.

Ko dešuštarto zamani o Roma nakhle ki Grčka (nesave o lendar othe da terdile), Romanija (Madžarska), Jugoslavija, Bugarijate thaj ki Albanija kola vi avdive vestinena akale liparde thanende. Tergol dokumento kaj vestinena sine o Roma ki diž Prizren panda ko vakti kana thagarela sine o thagar Dušan (XIV zamani). Adala Roma kjerena sine buti sar kovačija. Avdive majbut Roma isi andi Rumunija, Madžarengere phuvate - ando SFRJ, a saste phuvate isi džikaj 12 milionora. O avdiesutno anav Roma (Rom) kova anav ilo amengje pendžarutno ko sasto sumnal avela e indijakere thagarestar (thaj develskere anavestar) RAMA.

Kaj e Romengoro ikljovibe ilo tari Indija, a na nesave javere phuvatar zuraroi i čhib savi ili but-but paše e manušenge čhibaa kola vestinena ki Utarpaščimali Indija. But lafija e romane čhibatar ile jeka-jek ehindu chibjenca. Akate ka das nekobor romane lafija e romane čhibatar kola ile jeka-jek e indijakjere-čhibenca:

hindi-čhib	romani-čhib	englesko-čhib
ek	jek	one
do	duj	two
kar	kjer	does
gil	kil	butter
tin	trin	three
lon	lon	salt
pani	pani	water
amara	amaro	our
kala	kalo	black
masik	masek	month
kin	kin	buys
nak	nak	nose
phalak	phal	plank
takat	takati	strength
rat	rat	night
sap	sap	snake
sthan	than	place
pahle	pale	again
xava	ava	air
vakt	vakti	time

That the Roma originated in India, and not some other country, is supported by linguistic evidence from the contemporary Roma, whose language is very similar to many languages spoken in northwestern India. This attestation comes from many words in Romany which are identical in Hindi and Sanskrit. The shape of Romany words resembles the shape of Sanskrit or Modern Literary Hindi words. Here we will present a small list of words:

hindi-chib	romani-chib	englesko-chib
ek	jek	one
do	duj	two
kar	kjer	does
gil	kil	butter
tin	trin	three
lon	lon	salt
pani	pani	water
amara	amaro	our
kala	kalo	black
masik	masek	month
kin	kin	buys
nak	nak	nose
phalak	phal	plank
takat	takati	strength
rat	rat	night
sap	sap	snake
sthan	than	place
pahle	pale	again
xava	ava	air
vakt	vakti	time

For a long time the Gypsies have wished for their own writing system and also a book from which to learn their language in order to produce a literate culture. The fate of the Gypsies was such that, since their arrival from India, and their influx into Europe and other corners of the globe, there has been constant persecution as they survive centuries of hardship and misery. It was neither the time nor the place to even think about creating a literate culture. Thanks to the more favorable conditions in our Socialist nation, the Romany children are beginning to go to school. However, they still do not have either a writing system or literary language. They study the official language of their respective republics as they see fit. For just this reason our aim is to undertake the creation of a writing system and the publication of a grammar for the Gypsies living in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, the Autonomous Region of Kosovo, and the region of Serbia. Both the grammar and dictionary (glossary) in this volume constitute a unified popular idiom: Arliski, Džambaski, and Burgudžiski clans are to be remembered in this volume. From their language we lay the ground work for other grammars, and we place this one at their disposal. May the Gypsies of other nations also benefit.

the authorS

Linguistic Events

Since ancient times, people have lived together in both small and large communities. The various communities eventually "felt the need to speak ", according to Engles in his work Dialect on Nature. For the leaders the role of labor preceded the transformation of ape into man. And so, language is a social phenomenon which propels the labor force. But primitive man did not acquire the medium of language so easily. It took the cooperation of many men, modulating sound, changing shouts and grunts into articulated speech. These noises probably served primitive man as a communicative link. Communication in this view is a medium of expressing thought, which naturally played a large role in labor . Collective labor is literally impossible without language, as it aids human communication. In the words of Engles: " Out of the necessity for collective labor ape noises became human speech. Thought is transmitted through speech, and the two are inseparable". In his work, the World Family, Marx says: "Language is as old as thought; language is thought in action. It is an intermediate manifestation of thought". In the words of Vladimir Illich Lenin: "Language is the most vital link of human brotherhood. One must not consider language outside the context of brotherhood". Language is the most suitable means for understanding and the perpetuation of a people's culture.

Romany	Latin	Cyrillic	IPA
A a	A a	А а	[a]
Ä ä	—	—	[ʌ]
B b	B b	Б б	[b]
C c	C c	Ц ц	[ʦ]
Č č	Č č	Ч ч	[ʧ]
Kj kj	Ć ć	Ќ ќ	[c]
D d	D d	Д д	[d]
Gj gj	Đ đ	Ѓ ѓ	[ʄ]
Dž dž	Dž dž	Џ џ	[dʒ]
E e	E e	Е е	[ɛ]
F f	F f	Ф ф	[f]
G g	G g	Г г	[g]
H h	H h	Х' х'	[h]
X x	—	Х х	[x] or [χ]
I i	I i	И и	[i]
J j	J j	J j	[j]
K k	K k	К к	[k]
L l	L l	Л л	[l]
Lj lj	Lj lj	Љ љ	[ʎ]

M m	M m	М м	[m]
N n	N n	Н н	[n]
Nj nj	Nj nj	Њ њ	[ɲ]
O o	O o	О о	[o]
P p	P p	П п	[p]
R r	R r	Р р	[r]
S s	S s	С с	[s]
Š š	Š š	Ш ш	[ʃ]
T t	T t	Т т	[t]
U u	U u	У у	[u]
V v	V v	В в	[v]
Z z	Z z	З з	[z]
Ž ž	Ž ž	Ж ж	[ʒ]

As it appears at first glance, the Arliski and Džambaski dialects employ 32 distinct sounds. Therefore the Gypsy alphabet consists of 32 letters. These correspond to the sounds which may be heard in the Gypsy dialects of the S.F.R.Y. We present this alphabet as a basis for the Romany literary language. In the same diagram can be seen the six vowel system. One of these is a semi-vowel, written as [ä]. It is pronounced as a dark vowel. It lies between [o] and [a], but closer in production to [a] or the Slavonic ъ. Examples:

Romany	English
värda	'carriage'
gända	'thought'
garäpi	'grief'

We can make the following observations about the pronunciation of consonants:

1.) kj is a palatalized velar, unvoiced

2.) gj is also a palatalized velar, but voiced
ex. phengjum 'I told'

3.) dž is a voiced lamino-alveopalatal affricate
ex. pandž 'five', aindž 'plowed field'

4.) The consonant lj is a palatal lateral
ex. haljum 'I ate'

5.) nj is a palatal, alveolar nasal
ex. Romnja 'Gypsy women'

6.) x is a voiceless, dorso-velar fricative

7.) h is a glottal fricative, which is often written in conjunction with other stops and fricatives to indicate aspiration

Contrast the aspirated and unaspirated consonants below:

Aspirated	Unaspirated [1]
phen 'sister'	pen$ili 'pencil'
than 'place'	tangipe 'crush'
kham 'sun'	kamibe 'desire'
čhaj 'girl'	čaj 'tea'

Also worth comparing are the glottal fricative and the velar fricative:

Glottal	Velar
hava 'I eat'	Taxiri 'Tahir' personal name
haljum 'I ate'	xango 'voice'
habe 'food'	xarijalo 'green'
hemi 'chemistry'	xigiena 'hygene'

1.) supplement from translator. At this point the authors end saying that the other sounds are the same as in Macedonian. For the benefit of non-speakers of Macedonian, the other sounds of Romany are explained here:

š,ž is a voiceless alveopalatal fricative

ž,ž is a voiced alveopalatal fricative

C,c is a voiceless apico-alveolar affricate

č,č is a voiceless lamino-alveopalatal affricate

S,s is a voiceless apico-alveolar fricative

Z,z is a voiced apico-alveolar fricative

J,j is a voiced unrounded palatal glide

All of man's thoughts are spoken as a linguistic whole, the sentence. The sentence is the result of word ordering. Examples:

O Taxiri džala kji sikljovni 'Tahir goes to school'

Ov sikjola kji texničko sikljovni 'He studies at a trade school'

In each sentence two separate ideas are expressed. Clauses are created according to the genius of the language. Each language has its own rules for determining word order.

The Word

The word is a sub-unit of the sentence. It is a unique means to express an idea, as each word has its own meaning. Examples:

manuš 'man'; manuši 'woman'; lej 'river'

The Syllable

As we write, we should avoid making two words into one. Each word should be introduced separately. For this reason, they are to be divided according to rules of syllabry. Examples:

phra-li-pe 'brotherhood'; ma-nu-ša 'men'; gji-lja-va-va 'I sing'

Sound and Letter

Every word is composed of smaller units which cannot themselves be further divided. We call these sounds. By increasing the number of sounds we naturally affect the meaning of a word. For each sound there is a symbol called a "letter". When we speak or read aloud, we hear sound; but in writing we make use of letters.

Grammar

Grammar is a science which teaches us the way to speak and write a literary language. That is to say, grammar is a part of the science of language which trains us in pronunciation, morphology, syntax, and semantics. The name grammar derives from the Greek word γραμμα— meaning sound or letter. Long ago it was the science of correct writing. There exists a great wealth of grammars: Historical, which teaches about the early stages of language, Contemporary or Descriptive Grammar, which teaches us about modern languages; Comparative, which studies language families.

The Components of Grammar

Grammar is divided into three parts:

1.) Phonetics: the science of sound

2.) Morphology: the science of forms

3.) Syntax: the science of sentence construction

Phonetics

Phonetics is a science which studies sounds, their characteristics, their changes, combinations and pronunciation. Phonetics includes the auditory dimension of the phone. The name "phonetics" comes from the Greek word φωνή meaning "voice".

The Subcomponents of Sound

In Romany, as in any other language, there are two kinds of sound: vowels and consonants. The six vowels of Romany are diagrammed below[2]:

i u

e ä o

a

2.) translator

The Vocalic System

The vowels are grouped according to their position in the oral cavity and are explained by the height the tongue reaches in the mouth. In addition, vowels are divided into front and back. Front vowels include [e] and [i]. Back vowels are [a o u] and the medial [ä]. The front vowels e and i are soft, but the back vowels [a ä o u] are harsh. We call [e] and [i] soft because of the swift and agreable quality that accompanies them. Practice words:

lilja 'put' liljako 'bat' leskoro 'his' lelja 'takes'

The vowels a ä o u are harsh. Practice words:

lošavibe 'happiness', la(s)koro 'her' lulugj 'flower'

gända 'thought'

Vowel Subdivision by Tongue Height

Vowels may be divided into three groups according to the height of the tongue in the oral cavity. 1.) low a ä; 2.) mid e o; 3.) high i u

Consonants and Consonantal Division

Romany has 26 consonants, divided according to voicing, tongue position, and manner of articulation.

Voicing Category for Consonants

Some consonants involve vibration of the vocal cords while others do not. Voiced consonants involve vocal cord vibration, but not voiceless consonants.

Voiced:	b	d	g	gj	v	z	ž	dž
Voiceless	p	t	k	kj	f	s	š	č

Sonorants form another subcategory of consonants:

r l m n nj lj j

They are characterized as having (at least) one point of articulation.

Classification by Manner of Articulation

Consonantal production is achieved in two ways: complete obstruction (stop) and partial obstruction (fricative). Stops and fricatives are the most basic types of consonants. The tongue reaches its highest point in the oral cavity for stops; it only approaches the point for fricatives. There are but five stops in Romany. Consonants having the features of both a stop and a fricative are called "affricates". In the Arliski dialect stops or explosives are: p b d t k g m n

Obstruents or fricatives are:

s z š ž x f v l lj r j h

The affricates, uttered as a single unit, are:

c č kj gj dž

Sample words: aindž 'plowed field', cidini 'sketch', čhavora 'child'

Consonantal Category: Point of Articulation

The consonants are divided into five groups by point of articulation.

1.) oral (labials): b p m v f. The bilabials b p m use both lips, thus the name. The labiodentals v and f are produced with the upper lip and lower teeth.

2.) Alveolars: s z š ž c č dž

3.) Palatals: j kj gj lj nj

4.) Velars: k g h

The consonants m and n are called nasals, because prior to phonation the air stream passes through the nose and produces a nasal quality.

The aspirate h is produced in the soft palate. It is a special kind of fricative. Ex. habe 'food'; haljum 'I ate'

ACCENT

When we utter a word, we do not give the same intensity to each phone. Some sounds are pronounced more forcefully than others. The intense pronunciation of a single phone is called accent. The accent falls on the vowel of an accented syllable. In the Arliski dialect accentuation is indicated by a mark above the accented syllable. Thus kotar 'where'. There are two kinds of accent in the world: expiratory and musical. Expiratory is produced with a puff of air, and emphasis. This is commonly referred to as dynamic. Musical accent is characterized by tonal variation of the voice before phonation. There are many dynamic-accent languages: German, Russian, Czech, Polish, Turkish, Macedonian and Romany. Ancient Greek was a musical-accent language, as are some contemporary languages: Serbo-Croatian, Chinese, Japanese. There is, however, a difference between accent and the place it falls. Macedonian, for example, has a fixed accent: so trisyllabic and polysyllabic words stress falls on the third from the last syllable. Free accent languages are: English, Russian, Bulgarian.

The Romany accent is mobile, meaning that the accented syllable is not predictable; the same is true of Russian and Bulgarian . Practice words: ingjaràva 'I wear'; pirò 'leg'; bastà 'race'; kàna 'when'; sovèla 'sleeps'; vakjeràva 'I speak'; adalà 'these'; manuš̌à 'people'; zuralè 'strong'; sìkljoviba 'learning'; kjergjàn 'they did'; adavà 'that'; dolingjà 'accepted'; vazdèl 'touches'

The free accent of the Arliski dialect is often times affected by inflexion (e.g. changing from singular to plural). Examples: Ròm 'man'; Romà 'people'; gàv 'village'; gavà 'villages'; romèskoro 'from the Gypsy'; čhingjovàv 'I am fatigued'; čhingjovàva 'we are fatigued'; Indìja 'India'; indijàkjiri 'Indian woman'. Try reading aloud this Arliski fable, paying attention to accent.

O ČAKALI ROM

Jek Ròm uštilò javinàte thaj cidingjà tàro po gav kji diz ko pazari. Phirindòr po dròm bokhàlilo. Ko gonò nasinè o lè marò savò čučò umalavdò sinè ùpri o samàr e herèskoro, kolè herè paldèla sinè anglì pèste. Phirindòr ov sìgo alò dži ko džàlibe sàr ka avòl čakalibaja dži ko marò. Phirindòr po dròm jekhè aindžàte dikhljà argatijèn kolà hàna sìne marò sòskje o vàkti sinè habàskje. O Ròm pašindòr dži kji aindž dolingjà o kàš, kolè kaštèa ka marèl e herè vakjerindòr: "Sòskje haljàn mo marò?"-- so ka hàv me akanà?" -- adalèskje ka vakjeràv tùkje e rovlikàja šukàr". O argàtija dikhlè o lè sàr bimanušikane marèl e herè jek o lèndar vakjergjà o lèskje: "Sòskje marè e herè?--- bezehà i, o lè da isì o le vogjì".

-- Haljà mo marò.

O argàtija vakjergjè o lèskje:

-- "Amèn ka dàs tut marò".

A o Rom iringjà o lèngje:

-- Àbe džanàv kaj ka dèn man nà sàlde marò thàj marò da kjiralèa.

Agjaàr o Ròm phanljà pèskje e herè ko kàš bešlò dži ko argàtija thaj haljà pèskje marò kjiralèa. Pali o habè phravgja e herè tarò kaš thaj cidingjà pèskje e dromèa kji dìz lošalò vakjerindòr korkorì pèa kaj čakalukòja pànda, pànda šàj te nakjhèl pe agjar.

MORPHOLOGY

Morphology is the science of words and their formation, meaning and flexions. The word morphology is a Greek term meaning the science of forms. Morphology studies the grammatical meaning of language forms. Morphology is divided into: Historical, which studies the origin of language forms; Contemporary, which studies their present state; Comparative, which studies word formation in two or more languages.

WORD DIVISION

There are basically three aspects of word formation: lexico-grammatical, syntactic, and morphological (morphemic). In Syntax, words are divided into independent units with formation rules. The morpheme includes free and bound units. The meaningful value of of a word is explained by its relationship with other words. Nouns refer to persons or things. Some words serve to complement nouns, other words combine clauses. Meaningful words are: nouns, pronouns, verbs, numbers and adverbs. Governing words are: prepositional phrases, suffixes, and particles. Along with exclamations and interjections these constitute the ten word classes of Romany.

Overview of Noun Inflexion

Before proceeding to noun inflexion, we shall make some general remarks about nouns. As we recall from earlier in the text, each noun or word has two dimensions: external or phonetic and internal or semantic. First a form is articulated, then its meaning is recognized. The choice of sounds, which has some (linear) ordering, give the word its shape. On another dimension, that form adds meaning to the entire utterance. Two types of meaning are: lexical, natural or inherent meaning, and grammatical, meaning obtained through juxtaposition in an utterance.

Not only is meaning achieved through relation of words in the sentence, but from noun flexion.

NOUNS

Nouns are words, such as objects, things and substantives. Under the heading of things we place people and animals. Nouns are meaningful and independent words. Sample nouns: lej 'river'; kher 'house'; plaj 'mountain'; Romni 'Gypsy woman'; manuš 'man'; ruv 'wolf'; barko 'lamb'; akhor 'wood'; phabaj 'apple'; loš 'joy'; gändа 'thought'.

Noun Classes

Nouns are classed into two basic groups: common and proper. Common nouns designate names of things. There is natural gender for many nouns. Examples of common nouns: lej 'river'; aindž 'plowed field'; grast 'horse'; gurumni 'cow'. Proper nouns refer to names of people and places: Skopje, Prilep, Vardar, Memet 'Mohammud', Tahi, Ohridskoro 'Lake Ohrid'.

Besides common nouns there is a group of nouns designating raw elements or foodstuffs. Examples: somnakaj 'gold'; rup 'silver'; kursumi 'lead', sastran 'iron'; pani 'water'; mol 'wine'; khil 'butter'. Common nouns are divided into concrete and abstract. Those objects which we can see and feel are concrete. Examples: pensili 'pencil'; bar 'stone'; kaš 'wood'. Abstract nouns refer to something imaginary or invisible: dar 'thing'; bezeha 'sin'; asaibe 'laughter'; godi 'will'; gändа 'thought'; gjiljavibe 'singing'; tunjariko 'prison'.

Grammatical Categories in Romany

By the term grammatical category, we mean grammatical meaning characterized by grammatical form: gender, grammatical number (singular, plural), suffixes, persons, tense, inflexion, article etc.

Nouns and their Grammatical Categories

We distinguish the following grammatical categories of nouns: gender, number, article. The two genders in Romany are: masculine and feminine. Examples of masculine nouns: ruv 'wolf'; pensili 'pencil'; arslan 'lion'; guruv 'beef' etc. Some feminine nouns are the following: piri 'pitcher'; devava 'camel'; papin 'goose'; daj 'mother'; čhaj 'daughter'.

1.) The easiest way to determine the gender of a noun is to study it in conjuction with a modifying adjective. Compare:

Masculine	Feminine
parno bašno 'white rooster'	parni khajni 'white hen'
učo manuš 'tall man'	uči manuši 'tall woman'
baro paj 'big river'	bari lej 'big river'

2.) If the noun is used without an adjective, its gender may be determined by the preceding demonstrative pronoun.
kava 'this (masc.)', kaja 'this (fem.)'
Thus: kava Rom 'this male Gypsy'; kaja khajni 'this hen'

3.) In the same way, one can determine gender by the preceding article: o Rom 'the male Gypsy'; i bax 'the luck (fem.)'.
However, gender cannot be determined from preceding numerals, as is possible in Macedonian for example. jek Rom 'one male/female Gypsy'

General Observations

1.) An examination of gender in Romany reveals that most masculine nouns end in a consonant: ruv 'wolf'; vas 'hand'; bar 'stone'. Others end in the vowel [o]: baš̌no 'rooster'; šero 'head'; jilo 'heart'. Some end in [i]: vogji 'stomach'; angaršǐ 'coal'. Still others end in [e]: kjedipe 'calmness'; kjhelipe 'game'.

2.) Feminine gender is determined by the following suffixes:

[a]: Xasiba, Mangala, Xusnija, Ferida

consonants: phen 'sister'; daj 'mother'; phejras 'joke'; bax 'luck' dar 'thing'

The Category of Grammatical Number

Romany nouns have forms for singular and plural. These are referred to as grammatical number. When a noun refers to a single object, we employ the singular. In the case of many objects, we use the plural. Concrete nouns which name the unique of the species have no plural: Vardari, Skopje, Jugoslavija, Makedonija etc. There is one type of noun which includes basic elements; and these have no plural. Water, wine and grain do not have a separate plural, much like the abstract nouns: jekjipe 'unity'; phralipe 'brotherhood'; gavutnipe 'citizenship'; dizjalipe 'community'.

NOUN INFLEXION

Romany nouns take separate endings for both singular and plural. There are eight for both numbers: 1.) nominative, 2.) genitive, 3.) ablative, 4.) dative, 5.) accusative, 6.) vocative, 7.) instrumental, 8.) locative.

Singular (masculine)

nom. o Rom 'the male Gypsy'
gen. e Romeskoro 'of the male Gypsy'
abl. e Romestar 'from the male Gypsy'
dat. e Romeskje 'to the male Gypsy'
acc. e Rome 'the male Gypsy'
voc. e Roma! 'Gypsy!'
inst. e Rome(s)a 'with the male Gypsy'
loc. e Romeste 'in, at the male Gypsy's place'

Plural

nom. e Roma 'the male Gypsies'
gen. e Romengoro 'of the male Gypsies'
abl. e Romendar 'from the male Gypsies'
dat. e Romengje 'to the male Gypsies'
acc. e Romen 'the male Gypsies'
voc. Romalen! 'Gypsies!'
inst. e Romenca 'with the male Gypsies'
loc. e Romende 'at, in the male Gypsies' place'

Singular (masculine)

nom. o vogji 'the stomach'

gen. e vogjeskoro 'of the stomach'

abl. e vogjestar 'from the stomach'

dat. e vogjeskje 'to the stomach'

acc. e vogje 'the stomach'

voc. vogjea! 'stomach!'

inst. e vogje(s)a 'with the stomach'

loc. e vogjeste 'in, at the stomach'

Plural

nom. e vogja 'the stomachs'

gen. e vogjengoro 'of the stomachs'

abl. e vogjendar 'from the stomachs'

dat. e vogjengje 'to the stomachs'

acc. e vogjen 'the stomachs'

voc. vogjalen! 'stomachs!'

inst. e vogjenca 'with the stomachs'

loc. e vogjende 'in, at the stomachs'

Singular (masculine)

nom. o baš̌no 'the rooster'
gen. e baš̌neskoro 'of the rooster'
abl. e baš̌nestar 'from the rooster'
dat. e baš̌neskje 'to the rooster'
acc. e baš̌ne 'the rooster'
voc. baš̌nea! 'rooster!'
inst. e baš̌ne(s)a 'with the rooster'
loc. e baš̌neste 'in, at the rooster'

Plural

nom. e baš̌ne 'the roosters'
gen. e baš̌nengoro 'of the roosters'
abl. e baš̌nendar 'from the roosters'
dat. e baš̌nengje 'to the roosters'
acc. e baš̌nen 'the roosters'
voc. baš̌nalen! 'roosters!'
inst. e baš̌nenca 'with the roosters'
loc. e baš̌nende 'in, at the roosters'

Singular (masculine)

nom. o šužipe 'the beauty'
gen. e šužipeskoro 'of the beauty'
abl. e šužipengoro 'from the beauty'
dat. e šužipaskje 'to the beauty'
acc. e šužipe 'the beauty'
voc. šužipe! 'beauty!'
inst. e šužipa(s)a 'with the beauty'
loc. e šužipaste 'in, at the beauty'

Plural

nom. e šužipa, šužipe 'the beauties'
gen. e šužipaskoro 'of the beauties'
abl. e šužipestar 'from the beauties'
dat. e šužipengje 'to the beauties'
acc. e šužipen 'the beauties'
voc. šužipe! 'beauties!'
inst. e šužipenca 'with the beauties'
loc. e šužipende 'in, at the beauties'

We can make the following conclusions about masculine noun endings:

1.) Nominative singular nouns of the masculine end in the consonants [r m t], and the vowels [o e i]. [o] becomes [e] in the nominative plural.

2.) Genitive singular nouns of the masculine end in the suffix -eskoro, but change to -engoro in the plural. If a noun takes [o] or [i] in the nominative, the vowel is dropped before another suffix, the resulting stem is used in the plural declension.

3.) Ablative nouns of the masculine take -estar in the singular, but -endar in the plural.

4.) Dative is formed by adding -eskje to the stem of singular nouns, and -engje in the plural. Dative signals the recipient of an object. Examples:

Dingjum maro e bašneskje 'I gave bread to the rooster'

Dingjum maro e bašnengje 'I gave bread to the roosters'

5.) Accusative singular is formed by adding -e to the stem, and -en in the plural. Compare:

e bašne 'rooster' e bašnen 'roosters' (direct objects)

Accusative signals the recipient of an action.

6.) Vocative singular of masculine nouns is formed by adding -eja to the stem, -alen in the plural.

7.) Instrumental masculine nouns take the ending -e(j)a in the singular, but -enca in the plural. Instrumental indicates accompaniment.

Me sijum sine e Romea kji sinema. 'I was at the movies with the Gypsy'

Me sijum sine e Romenca kji sinema 'I was at the movies with the Gypsies'

8.) Locative masculine singular nouns take the suffix -este, and -ende in the plural.

Sijum sine e Romeste 'I was at the Gypsy's (house)'

Sijum sine e Romende 'I was at the Gypsies' (house)'

Examples of feminine noun inflexion follow this page.

Singular (feminine)

nom.	i džamija 'the mosque'
gen.	e džamijakoro 'of the mosque'
abl.	e džamijatar 'from the mosque'
dat.	e džamijakje 'to the mosque'
acc.	e džamija 'the mosque'
voc.	džamije! 'mosque!'
inst.	e džamija(s)a 'with the mosque'
loc.	e džamijate 'in, at the mosque'

Plural

nom.	e džamije 'the mosques'
gen.	e džamijengoro 'of the mosques'
abl.	e džamijendar 'from the mosques'
dat.	e džamijengje 'to the mosques'
acc.	e džamijen 'the mosques'
voc.	džamijalen! 'mosques!'
inst.	e džamija(s)a 'with the mosques'
loc.	e džamijende 'in, at the mosques'

Singular (feminine)

nom.	i	piri 'the pitcher'
gen.	e	pirakoro 'of the pitcher'
abl.	e	piratar 'from the pitcher'
dat.	e	pirakje 'to the pitcher'
acc.	e	pira 'the pitcher'
voc.		pirie! 'pitcher!'
inst.	e	pira(s)a 'with the pitcher'
loc.	e	pirate 'in, at the pitcher'

Plural

nom.	e	pira 'the pitchers'
gen.	e	pirengoro 'of the pitchers'
abl.	e	pirendar 'from the pitchers'
dat.	e	pirengje 'to the pitchers'
acc.	e	piren 'the pitchers'
voc.		piralen! 'pitchers!'
inst.	e	pirenca 'with the pitchers'
loc.	e	pirende 'in, at the pitchers'

Singular (feminine)

nom. i bavlal 'the spirit, wind'
gen. e bavlalakoro 'of the spirit, wind'
abl. e bavlalatar 'from the spirit, wind'
dat. e bavlalakje 'to the spirit, wind'
acc. e bavlala 'the spirit, wind'
voc. bavlalije! 'spirit!', 'wind!'
inst. e bavlala(s)a 'with the spirit, wind'
loc. e bavlalate 'in, at the spirit, wind'

Plural

nom. e bavlala 'the spirits, winds'
gen. e bavlalengoro 'of the spirits, winds'
abl. e bavlalendar 'from the spirits, winds'
dat. e bavlalengje 'to the spirits, winds'
acc. e bavlalen 'the spirits, winds'
voc. bavlalen! 'spirits!', 'winds!'
inst. e bavlalenca 'with the spirits, winds'
loc. e bavlalende 'in, at the spirits, winds'

EXPLANATION OF FEMININE NOUN ENDINGS

1.) Nominative. If the nom. sing. of a fem. noun ends in -a, the plural takes -e. Example: džamij-a 'mosque (fem. nom. sing.)' džamij-e 'mosques (fem nom. pl.)'. If the nom. sing. of a fem. noun ends in -i, the plural changes to -a. Example: Romni 'Gypsy woman' Romnj-a 'Gypsy women'. For those fem. sing. nouns ending in a consonant, -a is added to the stem in the plural. Examples:

Singular	Plural
dar 'thing'	dara 'things'
bavlal 'wind'	bavlala 'winds'
phejras 'joke'	phejrasa 'jokes'

2.) Genitive. The fem. sing. gen. is formed by adding -akoro to the base, and -engoro in the plural. Examples:

Singular	Plural
e džamij-akoro 'of the mosque'	e džamij-engoro 'of the mosques'
e bavlal-akoro 'of the wind'	e bavlal-engoro 'of the winds'

3.) Ablative. The fem. sing. abl. is formed by adding -atar to the base, and -endar in the plural. Example: e pir-atar 'from the pitcher', e pir-endar 'from the pitchers'.

4.) Dative. The fem. sing. dat. is formed by adding the suffix -akje to the base, and -engje in the plural. Example:
e pir-akje 'to the pitcher', e pir-engje 'to the pitchers'.

5.) Accusative. The fem. sing. acc. is formed by adding the suffix -a to the base, and -en in the plural. Example:
e phejras-a 'the joke (dir.obj.)', e phejras-en 'the jokes (dir. obj.)'.

6.) Vocative. The fem. sing. voc. is formed by adding -ie to the base, and -alen in the plural. Example:
Romn-ie 'Gypsy woman!', Romnj-alen 'Gypsy women!'

7.) Instrumental. The fem. sing. inst. is formed by adding the double vowel -aa to the base, this changes to -enca in the plural. Example: e Romnj-aa 'with the Gypsy woman', e Romnj-enca 'with the Gypsy women'.

8.) Locative. The fem. sing. loc. is formed by adding -ate to the base, and -ende in the plural. Example: e bavlal-ate 'in the wind', e bavlal-ende 'in the winds'.

THE ARTICLE IN ROMANY

While still in India, the Gypsies did not use an article in their language. According to many researchers of Romany, the Gypsies adopted the prepositive article from the Greeks when they came into contact with them. Sanskrit uses a prepositive, demonstrative pronoun in place of an article.

If we wish to indicate a known person or object, an article is placed in front of the noun. The Arliski dialect has three definite articles: [o i e]. These are prepositive.

Definite	Indefinite
o Rom 'the Gypsy man'	nesavo Rom 'some Gypsy' jek Rom 'a Gypsy'
i Romni 'the Gypsy woman'	nesavi Romni 'some Gypsy woman' jek Romni 'a Gypsy woman'

When to place the definite article before the noun:

1.) [o] before masculine, nom. sing. nouns and nom. pl. nouns. Excepting the vocative case which takes no article, [e] is placed before all other inflected forms, singular and plural.

2.) [i] before feminine, nom. sing. nouns, but [e] before the nom. pl. All other inflected forms of fem. nouns, both singular and plural, are preceded by [e].

In review, Romany uses three articles: [o i e]. The articles [o] and [i] occur before the nominative, while [e] is placed before all other inflected forms for both genders and numbers.

The prepositive article is used in German, French, English and Romany. In contrast, Macedonian uses three post-positive articles written as part of the noun. The prepositive article is not written together with the noun, but separately.

Footnotes: 1.) In some instances, [o] may replace [e] for the nom. pl. of fem. nouns. Thus 'the Gypsy woman' = o Romnja/ e Romnja. 2.) The sing. and pl. of the vocative, which generally does not take an article, tends to merge with the nominative form. So, instead of saying darije 'thing!' or darorije 'things!', we may use simply dar 'thing(!)'. Of course, this an influence of other Balkan languages.

NOUN FORMATION

Romany nouns are formed with suffixes. Many nouns can be derived from verbs, adjectives and numerals.

a.) Nouns derived from verbs

Romany	English
bikjinavno	'merchant'
kjindavno	'customer'
drabavno	'reader'
phanlavno	'cover'
siklavno	'pupil'
halavno	'eater'
thovavni	'laundress'

a.) Nouns derived from Verbs

Romany	English
kjhelavni	'dancer (fem.)'
rovavni	'weeper (fem.)'
ingalipe	'costume'
kjhelipe	'dancing'
legaripe	'costume'
meripe	'death'
gjilavipe	'singing'
pusavipe	'dagger'
iklovibe	'flowing'
prastavibe	'foot race'

b.) Nouns derived from other nouns

Romany	Derivative	English
manuš	manušipe	'man-manhood'
thagar	thagaripe	'king-kingdom'
dosti	dostipe	'friend-friendship'
jeri	jeripe	'relative-kinfolk'
angar	angaraši	'coal-coal burner'
gav	gavutno	'village-villager'
lej	lejori	'river- small river'
kjebapi	kjebapčija	'kebab-kebab cook'
alva	alvadžiza	'halva-halva baker'
gjunaj	gjunaipe	'sin-sinning'
bezeha	bezehaipa	'sin - sinning'
bok	bokhalipe	'hunger-hungering'

c.) Nouns derived from Adjectives

Base	Derivative	English
čakali	čakalipe	'intelligent-intelligence'
buvlo	buvlipe	'broad-breadth'
dur	duripe	'distant-distance'
šužo	šužipe	'beautiful-beauty'
tato	tatipe	'warm-warmth'
čajlo	čajlipe	'full-satiety'
phuro	phuripe	'old-old age'
terno	ternipe	'young-youth'
čhavoro	čhavoripe	'child-childhood'
užo	užipe	'clean-cleanliness'
pharo	pharipe	'difficult-difficulty'
kjerko	kjerkjipe	'bitter-bitterness'

d.) Nouns derived from Numerals

Base	Derivative	English
duj	dujipe	'two-doublet'
štar	štaripe	'four-quadruple'
trin	trinipe	'three-triple '
šov	šovengjiri	'six-sextet'
duj	dujengjiri	'two-pair'
šel	šelengjiri	'hundred- group of a hundred'

ADJECTIVES

Adjectives indicate some quality or trait which distinguishes one noun from another. Adjectives can also signal possession, or describe the raw element from which an object is fabricated. There are two groups of adjectives: qualitative or descriptive and elemental or relative. We also distinguish numerical and pronominal adjectives.

Qualitative or Descriptive Adjectives

These show the characteristics of a noun. They describe the noun as to its color for example:

Romany	English
galbeno pensili	'yellow pencil'
parno duvari	'white wall'
parno gad	'white shirt'
galbeno čham	'yellow face'
lolo piperi	'red pepper'
parne bala	'white hair(s)'

Adjectives can describe a noun by its size, width, length, height or some other dimension:

Romany	English
baro manuš	'tall man'
buvli lej	'wide river'
lungji lej	'long river'
lungo drum	'long road'
xori lej	'deep lake'
uco kjher	'big house'
buvli avlin	'broad courtyard'
harno kaš	'small tree'

In this same way, adjectives can show the internal and external qualities of a noun or object: čakali manuš 'intelligent man', godžaver gavutno 'smart villager', šukarvogjeskjiri manušni 'kind-hearted woman'

Elemental or Relative Adjectives

As we have said earlier, these indicate possession of an object: gavutno kjher 'village house', dizutno parkji 'city park', romano bijav 'Gypsy wedding ceremony', manušengoro mangjin 'national treasure'

Pronominal Adjectives

Pronominal adjectives show to whom an object belongs: mlo phral 'my brother', tumaro pensili 'your pencil', klo/toro dad 'your dad', o leskjiri daj 'his mother', ple čhaven 'their children'. Another term for pronominal adjective is possessive adjective. Some pronominal adjectives show quantity: gabidor baro (kjher) 'this many (house(s))', odobor bari (plain) 'so many mountain(s))', odobor baro (duvari) 'that many (wall(s))'

Numerical Adjectives (Ordinals)

These show how something is ordered: dujto (dive) 'second day', trito (diz) 'third city', štarto (bešipe) 'fourth session', pandžto (kongresi) 'fifth congress'.

ADJECTIVE INFLEXION

Adjectives are marked for number and gender. They agree in gender and number with the noun they modify.

Masculine	Feminine
sužo manuš 'good man'	'suži manušni' 'good woman'
xoro drum 'wide road'	xori lej 'wide river'

As a rule the definite article precedes both the adjective and noun. In this case, the adjective becomes definite as well. Examples: o lačho Rom 'the handsome Gypsy', i uči manušni 'the tall woman'.

The article remains the same in the nom. pl. for masculine nouns, but changes to e for the nom. pl. of feminine nouns.

o lače Roma 'the handsome Gypsies' , e suže Romnja 'the pretty Gypsy girls'.

Footnote. In the Arliski dialect, the article e may be replaced by o for the nom. pl. of feminine nouns.

e suže Romnja ⟶ o suže Romnja

Comparative Adjectives

Of all the groups of adjectives, only the qualitative (descriptive) ones have the potential of producing a comparative form. These forms are defined as an increase in the trait of one of two people or things in comparison to each other.

Not only does Romany have a positive degree (basic adjectival form), but also: a.) comparative, b.) superlative.

Comparisons between two objects or persons:

O Ramo ilo učeder e Asanostar 'Ramo is taller than Hassan'

I phabaj ili gudlender e ambrolatar 'The apple is sweeter than the pear'

The superlative shows contrast between more than two objects or persons:

O Asan ilo emučo taro sa e sikle kji sikljovni

'Hassan is the tallest of all the pupils at the school'

In the Arliski, Džambaski, and Burgurdžiski dialects the comparative is indicated by the particle po- placed before the adjective; it is written as part of the adjective. Thus:

po-šukžo → pošukžo 'more handsome (masc.)'

po-šukži → pošukži 'prettier (fem.)'

As it appears, the particle po- is a borrowing from Macedonian, with whose people the Gypsies have lived for centuries. Before migrating from India, the Gypsies expressed comparison in another manner, using the suffix -der. The same is true of Sanskrit, and the Modern Gurbetski dialect of Romany.

The superlative is made by placing the particle em- before the adjective base form: emšukžo 'handsomest (masc.)', emšukži 'prettiest (fem.)'. The particle em- is a borrowing from the Turkish hem- 'too'.

Footnotes: The Džambaski dialect indicates the superlative degree with the particle maj-, rather than em-: majlačho 'best (masc.)', majlačhi 'best (fem.)', majučo 'tallest (masc.)', majuči 'tallest (fem.)'

Romany has the following pronominal adjectives:

1.) Possessive

2.) Quantitative

3.) Interrogative

4.) Qualitative

5.) Indefinite

Possessive Adjectives are divided into two groups:

a.) those which describe possession by one person

b.) those which describe possession by many persons

Group a.)

Masculine	Feminine
mlo pensili 'my pencil'	mli phen 'my sister'
mle pensilija 'my pencils'	mle phenja 'my sisters'
klo pensili 'your pencil'	kli daj 'your mother'
kle pensilija 'your pencils'	kle papinja 'your geese'
leskoro pensili 'his pencil'	leskjiri khajni 'his hen'
leskjere pensilija 'his pencils'	leskjere khajnja 'his hens'

Group b.)

Masculine	Feminine
amaro pensili 'our pencil'	amari khajni 'our hen'
amare pensilija 'our pencils'	amare khajnja 'our hens'
tumaro papo 'your (pl.) grandfather'	tumari khajni 'your (pl.) hen'
tumare papora 'your (pl.) grandfathers'	tumare khajnja 'your (pl.) hens'
lengoro pensili 'their pencil'	lengjiri papin 'their goose'
lengere pensilija 'their pencils'	lengere papinja 'their geese'

Qualitative Pronominal Adjectives

Masculine	Feminine
gasavo birš̌im 'this kind of rain'	gasavi papin 'this kind of goose'
asavko birš̌im 'such rain'	asavkji roj 'such a spoon'
esavko manuš̌ 'that kind of man'	esavkji lej 'that kind of river
gasave dizja 'cities like these'	gasave daja 'mothers like these'
asavkje dizja 'such cities'	asavkje daja 'such mothers'
esavkje dizja 'cities like those'	esavkje daja 'mothers like those'

Quantitative Adjectives in Arliski

Masculine	Feminine
oborkhalo manuš̌ 'this much of a man'	oborkhali manuš̌ni 'this much of a woman'
gadiboralo pensili 'so much of a pencil'	gadiborali lej 'so much of a river'
odoborkhalo baš̌no 'that much of a rooster'	odoborkhale leja 'that much of a river'
oborkhale manuš̌a 'this many people'	oborkhale manuš̌nja 'this many women'
gadiborale pensilija 'so many pencils'	gadiborale leja 'so many rivers'
odoborkhale baš̌ne 'that many roosters'	odoborkhale leja 'that many rivers'

Negative Indefinite Adjectives

Masculine	Feminine
nisavo manuš̌ 'no such man'	nisavi gurumni 'no such cow'
nisave grasta 'no such horses'	nisave gurumni 'no such cows'

Qualitative Interrogative Adjectives

When we ask about the definite quality of a noun, these forms are used:

Masculine	Feminine
savo manuš 'what kind of man'	savi manušni 'what kind of woman'
save manuše 'what kind of people'	save manušnja 'what kind of women'

Quantitative Interrogative Adjectives

In Romany there are no separate forms for the interrogative adjectives of quantity. Instead, the interrogative adverb kobor, meaning 'how much', is used as a supplement to the adjective. Examples: kobor baro bašno? 'how big of a rooster?', kobor bari khajni? 'how big of a hen?'. In this same way, the language has no separate form to express negative quantity: /nikolkav/, /nikolkava/ 'how few, how little' as in Macedonian.

Explanatory Notes: In general, there are no quantitative adjectives. Instead, the following adjectives are used: o sasto 'all (masc.)', i sasti 'all (fem.)', e saste 'all (masc./fem.)' Examples:

Masculine	Feminine
o sasto maro 'all of the bread'	i sasti pogača 'all of the flat bread'
e saste mare 'all of the loaves of bread'	o saste pogače 'all of the pieces of flat bread'

Ordinals

As we saw earlier, these refer to people or things in a series. These adjectives may be created for all the numerals. The ordinals corresponding to jek 'one' is made in a different way. There are forms for both genders, singular and plural. The masculine forms are created by adding the suffix -o: anglun-o 'first', the feminine adds -i: angluni. The plural adds -e: anglune. Examples:

Masculine	Feminine
angluno manuš 'first man'	angluni Romni 'first Gypsy woman'
anglune manuša 'first people'	anglune Romnja 'first Gypsy women'

For the number duj 'two' and all successive numbers, the adjectival form is made by adding -to. This form applies to both masculine and feminine. Examples:

Masculine	Feminine
dujto dive 'second day'	dujto rat[1] 'second night'
trito dive 'third day'	trito rat 'third night'

štarto 'fourth', pandžto 'fifth', šovto 'sixth', eftato 'seventh', oftoto 'eighth', ejnjato 'ninth', dešto 'tenth'.

1.) rat (f.) 'night' is homophonous with rat (m.) 'blood'

translator

Ordinals derived from other numerals

deš̌ujekto 'eleventh'

deš̌udujto 'twelfth'

deš̌utrinto 'thirteenth'

deš̌uš̌tarto 'fourteenth'

.....

deš̌uejnjato 'nineteenth'

.....

biš̌to 'twentieth'

biš̌ujekto 'twenty-first'

biš̌udujto 'twenty-second'

.....

biš̌upandž̌to 'twenty-fifth'

.....

biš̌uejnjato 'twenty-ninth'

.....

trijandato 'thirtieth'

sarandato (seranduto) 'fourtieth'

pindato (pinduto) 'fiftieth'

š̌ovardeš̌to 'sixtieth'

eftavardeš̌to 'seventieth'

oftovardeš̌to 'eightieth'

ejnjavardeš̌to 'ninetieth'

š̌elto 'one hundredth'

dujš̌elto 'two hundredth'

trinš̌elto 'three hundredth'

š̌tarš̌elto 'four hundredth'

pandž̌š̌elto 'five hundredth'

eftaš̌elto 'seven hundredth'

ejnjaš̌elto 'nine hundredth'

milijato 'thousand'

ADJECTIVE FORMATION

As in other languages, Romany possesses two kinds of adjectives: simple and complex. Simple adjectives are composed of only one word, while complex are made up of two or more elements. Both kinds of adjectives are usually derived from another word (noun, verb, other adjective or adverb) with the help of a suffix. Here we shall try to give examples of simple and complex adjectives used in Romany.

a.) The simple are few in number: lačho 'good (masc.)', šužo 'handsome', šuko 'dry', parno 'white', kovlo 'soft', gudlo 'cold', vunato blue', galbeno 'yellow', xarijalo 'green', baro 'big', kalo 'black', lolo 'red', nango 'bare', zuralo 'strong'.

b.) Adjectives Derived by Suffixation. We have seen earlier that adjectives may be derived from nouns, verbs, ohter adjectives, adverbs and numbers. The following is a list of descriptive adjectives. The most frequently used suffixes are: -alo, -valo, -jalo, -unalo; the most productive by far is -alo.

Noun	Adjective	English
mas	masalo	'meat-meaty'
rat	ratvalo	'blood-bloody'
thud	thudvalo	'milk-milky'
morthi	morthijalo	'skin- of skin'
rup	rupunalo	'silver-silvery'
kašt	kaštalo kaštunalo	'wood-wooden'
dar	daralo darutno	'horror-horrible'
pani	panjalo	'water-watery'
sasträn	sastränalo sastrunalo	'iron- of iron'

Noun	Adjective	English
phak	phakalo	'wing-winged'
čik	čikalo	'mud-muddy'
čar	čaralo	'grass-grassy'
garäpi	garäpijalo	'misfortune-misfortunate'

Suffixation of some nouns creates adjectives with a slightly different meaning. The suffixes are: -eskoro, -jakoro, -akoro.

Noun	Adjective	English
daj	dajakoro	'mother-motherly'
dad	dadeskoro	'father-fatherly'
phen	phenjakoro	'sister-sisterly'
phral	phraleskoro	'brother-brotherly'
Prilep	prilepakoro	'Prilep- of Prilep'
Vardari	vardareskoro	'Vardar- of the river Vardar'

c.) Adjectives derived from other adjectives with -ro

Adjective	Derivative[1]	English
kjišlo	kjišloro	'weak-debilitated'
učo	učoro	'tall-towering'
buvlo	buvloro	'wide-expansive'
tikno	tiknoro	'small-miniature'
lolo	loloro	'red- bright-red'
parno	parnoro	'white-very pale'
nevo	nevoro	'new- brand-new'
harno	harnoro	'low-very low'

1.) The English equivalent would be rendered as well using adverbs like quite, especially or very

d.) Adjectives derived from verbs with -no (-do)

Verb	Adjective	English
rovava	rovavno	'cry-crying'
ačhovava	ačhovavno ~ ačhutno	'be silent-silent'
tergjovava	tergjovno	'stand-standing'
čorava	čoravno	'hold-held'
pakjivava	pakjivavno	'trust-trusting'
kjerkjovava	kjerkjovno	'be bitter-embittered'
ikjardivava	ikjardardo	'withstand-withstanding'
irisardivava	irisardino	'overturn-overturned'

d.) Adjectives Derived from Adverbs by adding -rutno, -sutno, -utno.

Adverb	Adjective
akate 'here'	akatarutno 'local'
akana 'now'	akanutno 'current' akanarutno "
avdive 'day'	avdi(v)esutno 'daily'
andre 'inside'	andr(e)utno 'interior'

e.) Complex Adjectives are of three types in Romany:

1.) those whose first element is a number and whose second element is an adjective: pinduberšengoro 'fifty-year', trinemaskjiskoro 'three-month', šeleberšengoro 'hundred-year'. Some complex adjectives have an epenthetic -e-: deš-e-beršengoro 'ten-year', biš-e-beršengoro 'twenty-year', šovardeš-e-masekjeskoro 'sixteen-month' (in some dialects an epenthetic -u- is used instead of -e-).

2.) Complex adjectives derived from adjectives and nouns by affixation: kalobalengoro 'dark-haired', parnoseroskoro 'white-faced', kalojakaro 'dark-eyed', bangjepirneskoro '

3.) Complex adjectives from two adjectives: nevoberseskoro 'New Year' čučosereskoro 'empty-headed', lačhovogjeskoro 'kind-hearted', šukarvogjeskoro 'good-natured', romanomakedonskoro lafzako (leksikoni) 'Romano-Macedonian dictionary'.

4.) Complex adjectives whose first element is a noun and second element an adjective: pirnango 'bare-foot', šernango[1] 'hatless, bare-headed

1.) This is not to be confused with nangjebrbijako 'bald, beardless'

translator

PRONOUNS

Pronouns are inflected words which refer to people or things. In Romany they may be divided according to their meanings: 1.) personal, 2.) object, 3.) demonstrative.

Personal Pronouns

There are three persons, singular and plural

Singular	Plural
me 'I'	amen 'we'
tu 'you'	tumen 'you'
ov 'he'	on (m.) 'they'
oj 'she'	ola (f.) 'they'

Reflexive Pronouns

There is but one form for all six persons, namely pes.

Me peskje gändinava 'I think to myself'	Amen peskje gändinaja 'We think to ourselves'
Tu peskje gändinea 'You think to yourself'	Tumen peskje gändinena 'You (pl.) think to yourself(s)'
Ov peskje 'to himself'	On peskje 'to themselves'
Oj peskje 'to herself'	Ola peskje 'to themselves'

Personal Pronoun Declension

	Singular	Plural
nom.	me 'I'	amen 'we'
gen.	mlo, miro 'my'	amaro 'our'
abl.	mandar 'from me'	amendar 'from us'
dat.	mangje 'to me'	amengje 'to us'
acc.	man 'me'	amen 'us'
voc.	———	———
inst.	manca 'with me'	amenca 'with us'
loc.	manda 'at my place'	amende 'at our place'
nom.	tu 'you'	tumen 'you'
gen.	klo, kiro, tiro 'your'	tumaro 'your'
abl.	tutar 'from you'	tumendar 'from you'
dat.	tukje 'to you'	tumengje 'to you'
acc.	tut 'you'	tumen 'you'
voc.	tu! 'you!'	tumen! 'you!'
inst.	tu(s)a 'with you'	tumenca 'with you'
loc.	tute 'at your place'	tumende 'at you place'
nom.	ov 'he'	oj 'she'
gen.	o leskoro 'his'	o lakoro 'her'
abl.	o lestar 'from him'	o latar 'from her'
dat.	o leskje 'to him'	o lakje 'to him'
acc.	ole 'him'	ola 'her'
voc.	———	———
inst.	o lea 'with him'	o la(s)a 'with her'
loc.	o leste 'at his place'	o late 'at her place'

Personal Pronoun Declension

(third person)

Plural

nom. on 'they (m.)'/ ola 'they (f.)'

gen. o lengoro 'their'

abl. o lendar 'from them'

dat. o lengje 'to them'

acc. o len 'them'

voc. ———

inst. o lenca 'with them'

loc. o lende 'at their place'

Reflexive Pronouns[1]

These are declined only in the singular.

nom. ———

gen. peskere 'of oneself'

abl. pestar 'from oneself'

dat. peskje 'to oneself'

acc. pes 'oneself'

voc. ———

inst. pe(s)a 'with oneself'

loc. peste 'at one's own place, at home'

1.) The pronoun pes- is like the English word 'self' with inflexion. The person is encoded in the verb. translator

Object Pronoun Declension

Romany uses these object pronouns: ko, savo, savi for people, for things so. By adding the prefix ne-, the object is made indefinite: nesavo 'someone', nesavi 'someone (f.)'. The prefix ni- creates the negative object pronouns: nisavo 'no one', nisavi no one (f.)', niso 'nothing, none'. General pronouns: sako 'each, every (m.)', sakoja 'each, every (f.)', saso 'all sorts of things'. ko has no plural form. While savo (m.) and savi (f.) are singular, the plural is the same for both genders.

Singular

	Masculine	Feminine
nom.	ko 'who'	savi 'who'
gen.	koskoro, kasko 'whose'	savakoro 'whose'
abl.	kostar, kastar 'from whom'	savatar 'from whom'
dat.	koske, kaske 'to whom'	savake 'to whom'
acc.	kas, koste 'whom'	sava, save 'whom'
voc.	———	———
inst.	kasa, kosa 'with whom'	sava(s)a 'with whom'
oc.	koste, kaste 'at whose place'	savate 'at whose place'

Plural

Masculine/Feminine

nom.	save 'who'
gen.	savengoro 'whose'
abl.	savendar 'from whom'
dat.	savengje 'to whom'
acc.	saven 'whom'
voc.	———
inst.	savenca 'with whom'
loc.	savende 'at whose place'

Declension of the Pronoun so 'what, which'

There is only a singular form which is the same for both genders.

nom. so 'what, which'

gen. soskoro 'of what, which'

abl. sostar 'from what, which'

dat. soste, soskjereskje 'to what, which'

acc. so 'what, which'

voc. ———

inst. so(s)a, soja 'with what, which'

loc. (kuri) so, (kuri) soste 'at, in which'

Explanation: nesavo 'someone (m.)', nesavi 'someone (f.)', nesave 'some (pl.) are declined like savo, savi, save. The regular pronoun sako is declined like ko. The indefinite pronoun neso 'something', the negative pronoun niso 'none, nothing' and saso 'all sorts of things' are also declined like the pronoun so .

Interrogative Possessive Pronouns and their declension

These pronouns are: kasko (kosko), 'whose (m.)' and kaskji 'whose (f.)'. The masculine and feminine forms are the same in the plural only.

	Singular		
	Masculine		Feminine
nom.	kasko (kosko)	'whose'	kaskji (koskji)
gen.	kaskoro (koskoro)	'of whose'	koski, kaskjiri (koskjiri)
abl.	kastar (kostar)	'from whose'	kaskjeratar
dat.	kaskje (koskje)	'to whose'	kaskjerakje
acc.	kas (koskjere)	'whose'	kaskjera, (koskjera)
voc.	———	———	———
inst.	kaskjerea	'with whom'	kaskjeraa
loc.	kaskjereste	'at, in whose'	kaskjerate

Plural (masc/fem)

nom. kaskje (koskje) 'whose'

gen. kaskjere (koskjere) 'of whose'

abl. kaskjerendar (koskjerendar) 'from whose'

dat. kaskjerengje (koskjerengje) 'to whose'

acc. kaskjere (koskjeren) 'whose'

voc. ———

inst. kaskjerenca (koskjerenca) 'with whose'

loc. kaskjerende (koskjerende) 'at ,in whose'

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

This type of pronoun included both people and things: akava Rom 'this male Gypsy', akaja Romni 'this female Gypsy', akala Roma 'these male Gypsies'. Demonstrative pronouns are used as an attribute before the noun. They have forms for masculine, near or distant from the speaker: akava 'this nearby', kaviva 'that nearby', okova 'that over there'. The masculine plural forms are: kala 'these nearby', akala 'those nearby', okola 'those over there'. The feminine (nominative) singular forms are: kaja 'this nearby', akaja 'that nearby', okoja 'that over there'. And the feminine plural: kala 'these nearby', akala 'those nearby', okola 'those over there'

Sample phrases: Le akava pensili 'Take this nearby pencil'; Dema kava pensili 'Give me that nearby pencil'; Phande okova udar 'Close that door over there'

Demonstrative Pronoun Declension

Singular

	Masculine	(i.e. this nearby)	Feminine
nom.	akava	'this'	akaja
gen.	akaleskoro	'of this'	akalakoro
abl.	akalestar	'from this'	akalatar
dat.	akaleskje	'to this'	akalakje
acc.	akale	'this'	akala
voc.	———		
inst.	akale(s)a	'with this'	akalaa
loc.	akaleste	'in, at this'	akalate

Plural

	Masculine/ Feminine (i.e. these nearby)
nom.	akala 'these'
gen.	akalengoro 'of these'
abl.	akalendar 'from these'
dat.	akalengje 'to these'
acc.	akalen 'these'
voc.	———
inst.	akalenca 'with these'
loc.	akalende 'in, at these'

Demonstrative Pronoun Declension cont'd

Singular

	Masculine	(i.e. that nearby)	Feminine
nom.	kava	'that'	kaja
gen.	kaleskoro	'of that'	kalakoro
abl.	kalestar	'from that'	kalatar
dat.	kaleskje	'to that'	kalakje
acc.	kale	'that'	kala
voc.	———		
inst.	kale(s)a	'with that'	kala(s)a
loc.	kaleste	'in, at that'	kalate

Plural

Masculine/Feminine (i.e. those nearby)

nom.	kala 'those'
gen.	kalengoro 'of those'
abl.	kalendar 'from those'
dat.	kalengje 'to those'
acc.	kalen 'those'
voc.	———
inst.	kalenca 'with those'
loc.	kalende 'at, in those'

Singular

	Masculine	(i.e. 'that over there')	Feminine
nom.	okova	'that'	okoja
gen.	okoleskoro	'of that'	okolakoro
abl.	okolestar	'from that'	okolatar
dat.	okoleskje	'to that'	okolakje
acc.	okole	'that'	okola
voc.	———	———	———
inst.	okole(s)a	'with that'	okolasa
loc.	okoleste	'at, in that'	okolate

Plural

Masculine/Feminine (i.e. 'those over there')

nom. okola 'those'

gen. okolengoro 'of those'

abl. okolendar 'from those'

dat. okolengje 'to those'

acc. okolen 'those'

voc. ———

inst. okolenca 'with those'

loc. okolende 'at, in those'

Numbers are inflected words which show the exact or approximate quantity of persons or things. Examples: jek Rom 'one male Gypsy', jek Romni 'one female Gypsy', duj leja (f.) 'two rivers', pandž barke (f.) 'five sheep', efta gurumna (f.) 'seven cows', biš grasta (f.) 'twelve horses'.

Cardinal Numbers of Definite Quantity

These are of three types: simple, complex, multiple. Simple are the building blocks for the other two types; The simple numbers are one to ten, hundred, thousand. Complex are made up of two numbers written as one. Multiple numbers comprise two or more numbers written separately. The next table lists numbers in the nominative case only. An explanation of the inflexional endings will follow.

Romany Cardinal Numbers

1.) Simple	2.) Complex
jek 'one'	dešujek 'eleven'
duj 'two'	dešuduj 'twelve'
trin 'three'	dešutrin 'thirteen'
štar 'four'	dešuštar 'fourteen'
pandž 'five'	dešupandž 'fifteen'
šov 'six'	dešušov 'sixteen'
efta 'seven'	dešuefta 'seventeen'
ofto 'eight'	dešuofto 'eighteen'
ejnja 'nine'	dešuejnja 'nineteen'
deš 'ten'	biš 'twenty'
	bišujek 'twenty-one'
	bišuduj 'twenty-two'
	bišutrin 'twenty-three'

2.) Complex

bišuštar 'twenty-four'
bišupandž 'twenty-five'
bišušov 'twenty-six'
bišuefta 'twenty-seven'
bišuofto 'twenty-eight'
bišuejnja 'twenty-nine'
trijanda 'thirty'
saranda 'fourty'
pinda 'fifty'
šovardeš 'sixty'
eftavardeš 'seventy'
oftovardeš 'eighty'
ejnjavardeš 'ninety'

šel 'one hundred'
dujšel 'two-hundred'
trinšel 'three-hundred'
štaršel 'four-hundred'
pandžšel 'five-hundred'
šovšel 'six-hundred'
eftašel 'seven-hundred'
oftošel 'eight-hundred'
ejnjašel 'nine-hundred'
milija 'one thousand'

3.) Multiple

milija ejnjavardeš thaj jek 'one thousand nine-hundred and one'

milija ejnjavardeš thaj bišutrin 'one thousand nine-hundred and twenty-three'

šelusaranda thaj pandž 'one hundred and fourty (and) five'

An Overview of Cardinal Numbers

The numbers one to ten in Romany are not marked for gender, but they can be used to describe the precise quantity of nouns for either gender. A prepositive article makes the number and nouns definite. The article may be used for ordinals too.

The numbers eleven to nineteen are made in the following way: by taking the basic nmber deš 'ten' -u- plus the number one to nine after. The tens units are somewhat like English
nine + ty (ten) = ejnjavar + deš
Counting in hundreds is also like English: the ones units precede the hundred two + hundred = duj + šel

Compare these examples of multiple numbers:
šel-u-pinda thaj pandž 'one hundred and fifty (and) five'
pandžšel-u-trijanda thaj ofto 'five hundred and thirty (and) eight'
milija trinšelu bis thaj jek 'one thousand three-hundred and twenty (and) one'

Approximate Quantity

These are created from two consecutive numbers, separated by a hyphen. Examples: duj-trin 'two or three', trin-štar 'three or four', efta-ofto 'seven or eight', pandž-šov 'five or six', ofto-ejnja 'eight or nine', deš-desujek 'ten or eleven', biš-trijanda 'twenty or thirty', eftavardeš-oftovardeš 'seventy or eighty'.

Numerical Declension

57.)

The numbers take endings with or without a prepositive article. For the number 'one' jek, the masculine and feminine endings resemble most other nouns in the singular. For the numbers two and above, the endings are taken from those of the plural (i.e. identical for both genders).

	Masculine jek 'one'	Feminine
nom.	jek	jek
gen.	jekheskoro 'of one'	jekhakoro
abl.	jekhestar 'from one'	jekhatar
dat.	jekheskje 'to one'	jekhakje
acc.	jekhe 'one'	jekha
voc.	———	
inst.	jekhe(s)a 'with one'	jekhaa
loc.	jekheste 'in, at one'	jekhate

	Masculine/Feminine duj 'two'
nom.	duj 'two'
gen.	dujengoro 'of two'
abl.	dujendar 'from two'
dat.	dujengje 'to two'
acc.	dujen 'two'
voc.	———
inst.	dujenca 'with two'
loc.	dujende 'in, at two'

Use of the Article with Numbers

58.)

The same rules apply to numbers as to nouns. The article precedes the number and noun of which only the noun is inflected[1]. The numbers remain in the nominative, when modifying a noun. But there is a variant for jekhe which may be used for the genitive and so on. In the case of the approximative numbers, 'one or two' etc., the second number is inflected, when <u>not</u> modifying a noun.

o duj Roma 'the two Gypsy men'

nom. o duj Roma 'the two Gypsy men'
gen. e duj Romengoro 'of the two Gypsy men'
abl. e duj Romendar 'from the two Gypsy men'
dat. e duje Romengje 'to the two Gypsy men'
acc. e duj Romen 'the two Gypsy men'
voc. o duj Roma! '(you) two Gypsy men!'
inst. e duje Romenca 'with the two Gypsy men'
loc. e duje Romende 'at the (home) of the two Gypsies'

Approximative Numbers in Declension

nom. trin-štar 'three or four'
gen. trin-štarengoro 'of three or four'
abl. trin-štarendar 'from three or four'
dat. trin-štarengje 'to three or four'
acc. trin-štaren 'three or four'
voc. ———
inst. trin-štarenca 'with three or four'
loc. trin-štarende 'in, at three or four'

1.) This is misleading because the variant duje is introduced for the dative, instrumental and locative when modifying a noun.

Approximative Numbers in Declension cont'd

nom. o trin-štar Roma 'the three or four Gypsies'

gen. e trin-štar Romengoro 'of the three or four Gypsies'

abl. e trin-štar Romendar 'from the three or four Gypsies'

dat. e trin-štar Romengje 'to the three or four Gypsies'

acc. e trin-štar Romen 'the three or four Gypsies'

voc.

inst. e trin-štar Romenca 'with the three or four Gypsies'

loc. e trin-štar Romende 'at, in the (home) or the three or four Gypsies'

With multiple numbers like šel biš thaj pandž 'one hundred twenty and five', the last number is inflected when not modifying a noun.

VERBS

Verbs are inflected words which describe an action. They are closely tied to the doer of that action: ov gjiljavela 'he sings', ov džala 'he goes', ov ingjarela (legarela) 'he carries, wears'. The verb, with its personal endings, has the role of a predicate in the sentence.

Grammatical Categories of Verbs

In Romany we distinguish the following grammatical categories for verbs: person, number, tense, mood, grammatical gender, transitivity, intransitivity. These grammatical categories determine verbal action and its forms of expression.

Interestingly, the Arliski dialect, and Romany in general, does not distinguish verbal states, nor does it mark them with the help of a prefix as in other languages. That is to say, Romany has no specific (verbal) aspect.

1.) Person. The grammatical category of person characterizes the verb. The person is shown by a single suffix. Examples: ingjarava 'I wear, carry', ingjarela 'he/she wears, carries', ingjarena 'they wear, carry'. The personal endings of verbs are further divided into personal and impersonal. Examples: ingjarela 'he/she wears, carries (personal verb); rakjola 'it is getting dark' (impersonal verb).

2.) Number. Singular and plural are included in this subcategory: drabara-va 'I read', drabara-ja 'we read'.

3.) Grammatical Gender. Only the verbal adjectives or participles have grammatical gender: peravdo 'fallen (m.)', peravdi 'fallen (f.)', khuvdo 'beaten (m.)', khuvdi 'beaten (f.)'. The plural participles have but one form for masculine and feminine: peravde 'fallen (m./f.)', khuvde 'beaten (m./f.)'.

4.) Transitivity and Intransitivity. Transitive verbs are those which indicate the performance of an action on an object, and how the object is involved in the action: Me drabargjum o ljil 'I read (p.t.) the book'. When no object is involved in the action the verb is intransitive. Thus the predicate of the sentence has no object: Me džava ko Prilep 'I go to Prilep'.

a.) Examples[1]: čhinela (herbuzo) 'he slices (a watermelon)', unela (rez) 'he hoes (a vineyard)', ikjarela (ljil) 'he holds (a book, letter), kjinanela (kjilim) 'he shakes (a carpet)', kjerela (tover) 'he makes (a hatchet)', ingjarela (ljil) 'he carries (a book, letter)'.

Transitive verbs are most easily recognized by the fact that a pronoun can follow: -, neso 'something', as in ikjarela neso 'he holds something'.

b.) Intransitive berbs: merela 'he is dying', ljoljarela 'he blushes, reddens', galbenovela 'he turns yellow', biljavola 'it melts', besela 'he/she sits', tergjovela 'he/she stands' pašljola 'he/she reclines', sovela 'he/she sleeps'. An intransitive verb may not be followed by the pronoun neso 'something'. Thus it is incorrect to say: *dromkjerava neso 'I travel something', or *merava neso 'I die something'

1.) The sample nouns are in the nominative. They should be put into the accusative in order to form actual sentences.

translator

REFLEXIVE VERBS

Under this heading are those verbs which take the reflexive pronoun pes 'self': haravavo pes (hulavava pes) 'I comb my hair'. In some languages the pronoun precedes the verb, Macedonian for example. In Arliski and most other dialects the reflexive pronoun comes after the verb: Me thovava pes 'I wash my face'. Reflexive verbs are created only from transitive verbs.

1.) Impersonal verbs[1]. Impersonal verbs are those which do not refer to an individual or performer of an action: rakjola 'it is getting dark', drosinela 'there is dew', diveovela 'it dawns, grows light', ladžovava (ladž i ma) 'it is a shame/disgrace to me', sovela pes mangje 'I feel like sleeping', pharipa i mangje 'it is difficult for me', kjinanel ma 'I have a fever'. The verb 'to have' may be treated as either personal or impersonal. Examples: I siman love 'I have money', nae man love 'I don't have money. As impersonal verbs: nae problemija 'it is no bother, trouble', nae bavlala 'it is not windy', isi biršima 'it rains'.

The verb valjani 'needs' is used only in the third person singular: valjani te khosav 'I need to wipe' (lit. 'it needs that I wipe'), valjani te džan 'they need to go' (lit. 'it needs that they go').

1.) Attention should be paid more to the Romany expression than to the English glosses, especially sovela pes mangje 'I feel like sleeping' where 'I' is impersonal (third person) in Romany. translator

SUFFIXATION OF VERBS

A verb which is not made from another word is called underived. There are several such verbs in Arliski speech: parisarela 'washes', džanela 'knows', ingjarela 'carries, wears', pašljola 'reclines', čhinela 'slices', phireal 'goes', cidela 'pulls', kjedela 'picks, gathers', marela 'crushes, pounds', tharela 'burns s.t.'(phabarela 'burns s.t.').

A derived verb is one which is created from another word, for example from adjectives, nouns, verbs etc. In different languages verb derivation is done with prefixes and suffixes. In Romany, and also the Arliski dialect, verbs are derived via suffixation.

Verb Derivation

A large number of verbs may be derived from nouns, adjectives and numbers.

1.) Verbs derived from Nouns

Noun	Verb
drom 'road'	dromkjerela 'travels'
rat 'night'	ra(t)kjarela 'spends the night'
pani 'water'	pajnjakjerela 'waters, irrigates'
nilaj 'summer'	nilajkjerela 'spends the summer'
dive 'day'	divekjerela 'spends a day (days)'
jevend 'winter'	jevendkjerela 'spends the winter'
bok 'hunger'	bokhaljovela 'is hungry'
thagar 'king'	thagarela 'reigns'
lon 'salt'	lonkjarela 'sprinkles with salt'

2.) Verbs derived from Adjectives

Adjective	Verb
parno 'white'	parnjovela 'becomes white'
lolo 'red'	ljoljarela 'blushes, reddens'
tato 'warm'	tatarela 'warms'
holjamo 'angry'	holjarela 'becomes angry'

3.) Verbs derived from Numbers

Number	Verb
duj 'two'	dujkjerela 'doubles'
trin 'three'	trinkjerela 'triples'
štar 'four'	štarkjerela 'quadruples'

The Verbal Category of Tense

Every verb shows action. Action which is performed at the moment of speaking is called present tense. Examples: ov gjiljarela 'he sings', me ingjarava 'I wear, carry', me kjinava 'I buy'.

However, there are cases where the verb describes an action which was completed before the moment of speaking. This is called past tense. Examples: haljum 'I ate', piljum 'I drank', drabargjum 'I read /red/'.

If the action referred to will be performed in the future, from the moment of speaking, this is called the future tense: ka gjiljavava 'I shall sing', ka ingjarava (ka legarava) 'I shall wear, carry', ka hutav 'I shall jump'.

As indicated above, there are actions which are performed during, before or following the moment of speaking. This means that three tense relationships are distinguished: akanutno 'present tense', nakhlutno (nakhlo) 'past tense', and avutno 'future tense'.

Romany has what may be called a past-future tense, or conditional. The past tense can have different contextual meanings: imperfect, aorist, perfect, pluperfect. Though many languages will express each of these tenses with specific forms, (Arliski) Romany combines them all into one form, the general past tense, sometimes called the preterite.

The Verbal Category of Mood

Under this heading we include the definite viewpoint or position of the person speaking about the action. The person may refer to the realtiy of a present action. This mood is called indicative. If the speaker takes a personal position, as in wishing to have an action performed, we call this mood imperative. If the speaker alludes to a hypothetical event, this mood is called conditional or potential. These make up the three moods in Romany.

Characteristics of the Romany Verb System

The Arliski and Džambaski dialects are rich in expressive, linguistics constuctions. Many of these were transported from India and refined in their new homeland. The most highly evolved characteristic is the verb system.

The infinitive or indefinite mood was a part of Romany before the migration from India. But over the centuries it was lost as a result of the neighboring languages. In its place is used a syntactic construction composed of the conjunctive te 'that' plus the present tense. In this case, Modern Romany draws its infinitive from the third person singular of the present tense (some verbs will take the first person singular of the present): te ingjarela 'to wear, carry', te perela 'to fall', te džala 'to go'.

Verb Types. We recall that Romany does not differentiate aspect, that is for imperfective and perfective action. A perfective verb can not be created by adding a prefix as can, say, German (gehen-ausgehen) or Macedonian (čita-pročita). That is why in Romany, perfective is expressed as past action only: Erati pelo birsim 'Yesterday it rained'. Moreover, the distinction between perfective and imperfective action may be understood from the context of the sentence: bešav 'I take my seat' or 'I am seated', pherav jek bardako (taxtaj) pani 'I pour water in a glass' or 'I fill up a glass with water'.

In Arliski speech there is a tendency to distinguish perfective and imperfective action by dropping the suffix -a from the main verb. Examples:
Avdive perela biršim 'It is raining today' (imperfective)
Mangava te perel biršim 'I hope it rains' (perfective)

Omission of the final vowel -a can only be done for those clauses with te 'that, so that'. te perela biršim 'that rain (may) fall'. If we wish to express completed action in an independent clause, then the old synthetic preterite is used with the meaning of perfect and pluperfect. Examples:
Erati pelo biršim 'it rained yesterday' (aorist or perfective);
'it had rained yesterday (pluperfect)'.

Besides this synthetic construction, there exists an analytic preterite which is made from the particle sine 'was'. We may state that the analytic construction in Arliski speech is more frequently used than the synthetic. Thus the previous example would be rendered as:

Avdive pelo sine birsim 'it rains (incessantly) today'; 'it rained (incessantly) today'; 'it has rained (incessantly) today'.

If we wish to express past imperfective action, then the analytic form of the preterite is used. Again this is made with the particle sine, which is placed after the verb in the past tense: Erati perela sine birsim 'it was raining (briefly) yesterday'; 'it rained (e.g. for a few minutes) yesterday'; 'it had been raining (e.g. for only a few minutes when the sun came out) yesterday'.

There are two tenses for expressing futurity: <u>future I</u> (for certain futurity) and <u>future II</u> (for past-futurity). Both futures I and II are expressed via the analytic construction, and with the help of the particle ka 'will'. In future I the particle is placed before the present tense of the verb: me ka ingjarava 'I shall carry, wear'. But in the future II the main verb is preceded by the particle ka and followed by another particle sine, the main verb being in the present tense. Examples: me ka ingjarava sine 'I would carry, wear', 'I would have carried, worn'. This last construction is typical of the Balkan languages.

PRESENT TENSE

The present tense describes an action which is taking place at the moment of speaking. Akana me drabarava, a mo phral šunela ma 'Now I read, and my brother listens to me' or Me bešava thaj drabarava džikote tumen kjerena lafi 'I sit and read while you talk'

Present Tense Formation

The present tense is formed by adding the following suffixes to the stem:

a.) for independent clauses

	Singular		Plural
1.)	-va	4.)	-ja
2.)	-a	5.)	-na
3.)	-la	6.)	-na

b.) for dependent clauses

	Singular		Plural
1.)	-v	4.)	--
2.)	--	5.)	-n
3.)	-l	6.)	-n

The present stem is obtained by dropping the third person singular suffix -la: džala 'goes (stem dža-), pere-l 'falls' (stem pere-). The second and third person endings are identical, -na. It is the personal pronoun which determines the verb ending. Example: tumen gjiljavena 'you sing', ola gjiljavena 'they sing' or o širiklja gjiljavena 'the birds sing'. In this way, the shortened forms of the verb are identical for the second person singular and first person plural of group /a/ verbs: tu te dža-, amen te dža (in fact, the forms given here are the stems of the present tense).

There are two groups of verbs in Arliski speech: /a/ group and /e/ group. This division characterizes the (thematic) vowel of the present stem. dža-la whose radical ends in /a/ and pere-la whose radical ends in /e/. We may conclude that the /a/ group is smaller than the /e/ group.

Shortened endings in the present tense are used only in dependent clauses: ov mahgjela sine te gjiljavel 'he wanted to fall' (imperfective action). We recall that the tendency in Modern Arliski is to use the shortened form to describe perfective or completed action. Compare this with the previous example: ov mangjela te perel 'he wanted to fall' (perfective).

PRESENT CONJUGATION

/a/ group

Independent	Singular ('to go')	Dependent
1. me dža-va	'I go'	1. me te dža-v
2. tu dža-a, ja	'you go'	2. tu te dža
3. ov dža-la	'he goes'	3. ov te dža-l
	Plural	
4. amen dža-ja	'we go'	4. amen te dža
5. tumen dža-na	'you go'	5. tumen te dža-n
6. on, ola dža-na	'they go'	6. ola te dža-n

/e/ group

	Singular	
1. me pere-va	'I fall'	1. me te perav
2. tu pere-a	'you fall'	2. tu te pere
3. ov pere-la	'he falls'	3. ov te pere-l
	Plural	
4. amen pera-ja	'we fall'	4. amen te pera
5. tumen pere-na	'you fall'	5. tumen te pere-n
6. ola pere-na	'they fall'	6. ola te pere-n

From the above conjugation it appears that the stem ends in /a/ for all persons in group /a/. For group /e/, all persons except first persons singular and plural have a stem ending in /e/.

group /a/	group /e/
dža-va 'I go'	ingjare-va 'I wear, carry'
dža-ja 'we go'	ingjare-a 'you wear, carry'
dža-na 'they go'	ingjare-la 'he/she wears'
ha-va 'I eat'	ingjare-ja 'we wear, carry'
ha-ja 'we eat'	ingjare-na 'you wear, carry'
pakja-va 'I read over'	ingjare-na 'they wear, carry'
pakja-ja 'we read over'	.....
pakja-la 'he/she reads over'	.....
pakja-na 'they read over'	.....

The Role of the Particle as an Auxiliary Verb

In Arliski speech the particle sine 'was' comes from the verb sijum 'to be'. This particle is obtained from the third person singular of the old imperfect verb sijum. In other languages the auxiliary verb 'was, have/has' has no specific imperfect form. But in Arliski these forms are: sinum 'I was', sinjan 'you were', sine 'he/she was' etc. sine is used to make the past tense.

The particle ka 'shall, will' is a shortened form of kamela 'want'. It is used in forming the future tenses.

Formation of the conditional mood is done with the particle bi 'would', which is a borrowing from Macedonian: ov bi džala 'he would go'.

The verb sijum may be used as either present or imperfect.

Singular ('to be')

1. me sijum 'I am'
2. tu sijam 'you are'
3. ov i, vov si 'he is'

Plural

4. amen sijam 'we are'
5. tumen sijen 'you are'
6. ola i, von si 'they are'

Singular ('to become')

1. me (te) ovav 'I become'
2. tu (te) ove 'you become'
3. ov (te) ovel, ovol 'he becomes'

Plural

4. amen (te) ova 'we become'
5. tumen (te) oven 'you become'
6. ola (te) oven 'they become'

ovel is perfective. If we wish to describe continuous action, the suffix /a/ is added to the verb.

PAST TENSE

The past tense in Romany corresponds to the following: aorist, imperfect, perfect, pluperfect. The meaning, then, is dependent on the situation described in the sentence. The action described may have already been completed at the moment of speaking or will be completed at some point in the future.

Singular ('to fall')

1. me perava sine 'I fell, have fallen'
2. tu perea sine 'you fell, have fallen'
3. ov perela sine 'he fell, has fallen'

Plural

4. amen peraja sine 'we fell, have fallen'
5. tumen perena sine 'you fell, have fallen'
6. ola perena sine 'they fell, have fallen'

The above examples are of the analytic past, the most commonly used. There is also a synthetic, though archaic, past without sine. The synthetic past is used on occasion in Arliski speech. The synthetic form corresponds to the aorist or imperfect, depending on the context.

Synthetic Past or Aorist versus Analyto-Synthetic

I. Synthetic

Singular ('to sing')

1. me gjiljavgjum 'I sang'
2. tu gjiljavgjan 'you sang'
3. ov gjiljavgja 'he sings'

Plural

4. amen gjiljavgjam 'we sang'
5. tumen gjiljavgjen 'you sang'
6. ola gjiljavgje 'they sang'

II. Analyto-Synthetic

Singular

1. me gjiljavgjum sine 'I have sung'
2. tu gjiljavgjan sine 'you have sung'
3. ov gjiljavgja sine 'he has sung'

Plural

4. amen gjiljavgjam sine 'we have sung'
5. tumen gjiljavgjen sine 'you have sung'
6. ola gjiljavgje sine 'they have sung'

Past tense of 'to be' Synthetic versus Analytic

I. Synthetic

Singular ('to be')

1. me sijuma 'I was'
2. tu sinjan-a 'you were'
3. ov sine 'he was'

Plural

4. amen sinam 'we were'
5. tu sijan sine 'you were'
6. ola sine 'they were'

II. Analytic

Singular

1. me sijum sine 'I have been'
2. tu sijan sine 'you have been'
3. ov sine 'he has been'

Plural

4. amen sijam sine 'we have been'
5. tumen sijen sine 'you have been'
6. ola sine 'they have been'

FUTURE TENSE I

The action described by future I will take place or be completed at the moment of speaking. Example: Tajsa ka dža kji Kumanova 'Tomorrow I shall go to Kumanova'. Future I is formed by placing the particle ka before the verb in the present tense.

I. Imperfective

Singular ('to fall')

1. me ka perava 'I will be falling'
2. tu ka perea 'you will be falling'
3. ov ka perela 'he will be falling'

Plural

4. amen ka peraja 'we will be falling'
5. tumen ka perena 'you will be falling'
6. ola ka perena 'they will be falling'

II. Perfective

Singular

1. me ka perav 'I will fall'
2. tu ka pere 'you will fall'
3. ov ka perel 'he will fall'

Plural

4. amen ka pera 'we will fall'
5. tumen ka peren 'you will fall'
6. ola ka peren 'they will fall'

FUTURE TENSE I

I. Imperfective

Singular ('to be')

1. me ka sijum 'I shall be'
2. tu ka sijan 'you will be'
3. ov ka si, ov ka i 'he will be'

Plural

4. amen ka sijam 'we shall be'
5. tumen ka sijen 'you will be'
6. ola ka si, ola ka ile 'they will be'

II. Perfective

Singular ('to become')

1. me ka ovav 'I shall become'
2. tu ka ove 'you will become'
3. ov ka ovel 'he will become'

Plural

4. amen ka ova 'we shall become'
5. tumen ka oven 'you will become'
6. ola ka oven 'they will become'

** Another way of translating the imperfective is by the English 'I shall be being' etc.

PAST-FUTURE OR FUTURE II

The Past-Future describes an action which will be completed or will be performed after some other past action. Example:
Dikhljan e amalen? - dikhljum o len. 'Did you see your friends?' - '(Yes) I saw them'. Ola azări ale., ka džana sine kji sport-umal. 'They are getting ready, they will have gone to the ball-park' (meaning, first 'they got ready, and then they would go to the ball-park').

Second Meaning. Future II can often describe an action which would be completed under certain circumstances. However, the circumstances were not met, thus the action is uncompleted. Examples:
Te avea sine manca kji diz, ka nakjhea sine šukar. 'If you would have come with me to town, it would have been delightful'. (but since he/she did not come, it was not delightful).
Te avea sine javinata, ka lea sine thud 'If you had come in the morning, you would have gotten some milk' (since he/she did not come, he/she got no milk).

Explanation. As will be observed from the next sample conjugation, future II is formed with the particle ka 'shall, will' before the shortened form of the verb plus the particle sine 'was, been'. Future II is formed from the analytic mood and describes completed (perfective) action.

FORMATION OF PAST-FUTURE OR FUTURE II

Singular ('to sing')

1. me ka gjiljava sine 'I will have sung'
2. tu ka gjiljavea sine 'you will have sung'
3. ov ka gjiljavela sine 'he will have sung'

Plural

4. amen ka gjiljavaja sine 'we will have sung'
5. tumen ka gjiljavena sine 'you will have sung'
6. ola ka gjiljavena sine 'they will have sung'

Singular ('to fall')

1. me ka perav sine 'I will have fallen'
2. tu ka pere sine 'you will have fallen'
3. ov ka perel sine 'he will have fallen'

Plural

4. amen ka pera sine 'we will have fallen'
5. tumen ka peren sine 'you will have fallen'
6. ola ka peren sine 'they will have fallen'

FORMATION OF THE COMBINATORY FUTURE II:

SYNTHETICO-ANALYTIC MOOD

As indicated this is based on the archaic preterite with the pre-ponent ka and post-ponent sine. This tense corresponds to the aorist or imperfect and is occasionally found in Arliski speech.

Singular ('to sing')

1. me ka gjiljavgjum sine 'I will have sung'
2. tu ka gjiljavjan sine 'you will have sung'
3. ov ka gjiljavgja sine 'he will have sung'

Plural

4. amen ka gjiljavgjam sine 'we will have sung'
5. tumen ka gjiljavgjen sine 'you will have sung'
6. ola ka gjiljavgje sine 'they will have sung'

Singular ('to become')

1. me ka ovav sine 'I will have become'
2. tu ka ove sine 'you will have become'
3. ov ka ovel sine 'he will have become'

Plural

4. amen ka ova sine 'we will have become'
5. tumen ka oven sine 'you will have become'
6. ola ka oven sine 'they will have become'

THE IMPERATIVE MOOD

The imperative mood expresses a command, request or wish: Dema taxtaj pani 'Give me a glass of water'. That is the simple verb form. There is no first person singular imperative. The second person singular is not marked with a suffix; that is to say, person is expressed by the verb stem only. The suffix -ena or -un is added to make the second person plural. The third person singular is formed by placing the particle te 'that, so that' before the present tense of the verb. The first person plural, in this way, is formed with the particle te plus the first person plural of the verb in the present tense.

In the next conjugation table, there is one form of the second person to express both perfective and imperfective action. There is a difference, however, in the first person plural and the third person with regard to aspect. For imperfective action the form is the same as that of the present tense. For perfective action the shortened verb form is used.

THE IMPERATIVE MOOD

Singular ('to fall')

1. ———
2. per 'fall'
3. te perel 'may he/she fall'

Plural

4. te peraja, te pera 'may we fall, let us fall'
5. perena 'fall'
6. te perena, te peren 'may they fall, let them fall'

**Singular ('to be, become')

1. ———
2. ov 'be'
3. te ovel 'may he/she be', let he/she be'

Plural

4. te ova 'may we be/become, let us be/become'
5. oven 'be/become'
6. te oven 'may they be/become, let them be/become'

** The command form of 'to be, become' is by itself perfective.
translator

THE CONDITIONAL MOOD

83.)

In Arliski and Džambaski speech there is a conditional mood which has a special analytic form composed of the particle bi (indeed a borrowing from Macedonian) plus the present tense of the verb.

CONJUGATION OF THE VERB perela 'falls'

Singular (Imperfective)

1.) me bi perava 'I would be falling'

2.) tu bi perea 'you would be falling'

3.) ov bi perela 'he would be falling'

Plural

4.) amen bi peraja 'we would be falling'

5.) tumen bi perena 'you would be falling'

6.) ola bi perena 'they would be falling'

Singular (Perfective)

1.) me bi perav 'I would fall'

2.) tu bi pere 'you would fall'

3.) ov bi perel 'he would fall'

Plural

4.) amen bi pera 'we would fall'

5.) tumen bi peren 'you would fall'

6.) ola bi peren 'they would fall'

There is also a syntactic means of expressing potentiality by using the particle te 'if, that' plus the verb in the past tense. Examples: Te avea sine amenca ko kino, ka dikjhea sine šuxo filmi. 'If you come with us to the cinema, we shall see a good film'.

The conditional mood describes the possibility or circumstances under which an action occurs or will occur:
Ov pe bakre bi arakjhola sine o le, te ilo hamimo maškar o šel bakre. 'He would find his lamb if it were together with the other hundred in the flock'.
Te čingarea man sine (šajdipa) me bi avava (sine). 'If you had invited me, I would have come'.

THE PARTICIPLE

The participle describes an action which is performed simultaneously with another action, be it in the present, past or future. Examples: Me drabarava phindor 'I read (while) walking';
Me drarava sine phindor 'I was reading (while) walking';
Me ka drarava phindor 'I shall read (while) walking'.

The suffix -indor is attached to the verbal stem: dari-indor 'fearing' (from the verb darala 'fears'); per-indor 'falling' (from the verb perela 'falls'); beš-indor 'sitting' (from the verb bešela 'sits'); legar-indor 'carrying, wearing' (from the verb legarela 'carries, wears'). The verbal stem, to which the participial suffix -indor is added, is formed by dropping the final -a from the present stem for group /a/ verbs, and final -e for group /e/ verbs: hala 'eats', haindor 'eating'; perela 'falls', perindor 'falling'.

It is presumed that the suffix -indo was used in the Romany of ancient India. When the refugees arrived on the Balkan peninsula, -indo changed to -indos under the influence of the Greeks. Later the final -s changed to -j, and finally to -r. So the suffix -indor continues among the Arliski and Gurbetski clans: indo, indos, indoj, indor*.

As we see from the earlier examples the participle describes an incompleted action occurring simultaneously with another. The participle can be shortened in dependent temporal clauses. So, for example, we say: Kana aljum kjhere, haljum maro me dajaa 'When I went home, I had lunch with mother' Or the shortened version: Avindor kjhere, haljum maro me dajaa 'Having gone home, I ate lunch with mother'. A shortened version of a dependent conditional clause would omit 'if I do X': Sigjerindor ka rese '(By) hurrying, you will arrive'.

THE VERBAL ADJECTIVE

Romany uses one adjectival participle which is marked for gender and number. It is formed exclusively from transitive verbs. It can have the following meaning: I aindž ili ranli taro ranlo 'The field was plowed by a tiller'. Or an attributive meaning: I ranli aindž ili ušandi 'The plowed field has been sown'. When used in an attributive fashion, the participle has an inflected ending which resembles the regular adjectives mentioned before.

* according to Rade Uhlik 'on the participle'.

FORMATION OF THE VERBAL ADJECTIVE

This is done by attaching a suffix to the verb stem. The verb stem is taken from the present tense of the verb minus the suffix.

1.)

Masculine	Feminine	Plural	
-do	-di	-de	
gjiljav-do	gjiljav-di	gjiljav-de	'sung'
legar-do	legar-di	legar-de	'carried, worn'

2.) Some verbs use an expanded suffix:

per-avdo	per-avdi	per-avde	'fallen'
dar-avdo	dar-avdi	dar-avde	'frightened'

3.) With other verbs the adjective is formed from the verb stem plus the infix kjerala 'does, makes': gjiljavkjer-do/-di/-de 'composed (song)'

4.) Certain verbs may take the expanded suffix -dardo. Examples: gjiljav-dardo/-di/-de 'composed (song)'. The more common suffixes in Arliski speech are -do/-di/-de. With them the greatest number of verbal adjectives may be made.

THE VERBAL NOUN

We recall that there is one type of verbal noun formed with the suffix -ipe. This is added to the verb stem. Examples: dža-la: džalipe 'go: departure', for /a/ group verbs. suv-ela: suvipe 'sews: sewing', for /e/ group verbs.

Verbal nouns are declined in the same manner as other nouns.

Singular

nom. o hunipe 'the digging' voc. hunipe! 'digging!'
gen. e hunipaskoro 'of the digging' inst. e hunipaa 'with the digging'
abl. e hunipastar 'from the digging' loc. e hunipaste 'in, at the digging'
dat. e hunipaskje 'to the digging'
acc. e hunipa 'the digging

The adverb but 'very' modifies 'hard, well'. The chief purpose of adverbs is to modify verbs.

CLASSIFICATION OF ADVERBS BY MEANING

Adverbs may be grouped according to their meaning or usage: time, place, manner, quantity.

Adverbs of Time. These are derived from questions:
kana 'when', akana 'now', theara, tajsa 'tomorrow', avdive 'today', erat 'yesterday', nilajeskoro 'in summer', jevendeskoro 'in winter', nesavodrom 'sometime', čirla 'for a long time', džiberše 'last year', rakjakoro 'this evening', napal(al) 'after', bjaj, javinate 'early'.

Adverbs of Place. These are derived from questions:
kori 'where, whence', a(da)the 'there', dur 'far away', paše 'nearly', tele 'up(stairs)', upre 'down(stairs)', akate 'here', pali, palal 'behind', anglal 'in front', bajan 'left', čačal 'right', mamuj 'straight ahead', akari/ga(te)/ 'this way'.

Adverbs of Manner. These are found in question form:
sar 'how', šukar 'well, nicely', akhal 'thus', ogjoar 'like that', bilače, bišukar 'poorly', užo 'clearly', harno 'lowly', zuralo 'powerfully', tato 'warmly', šudro 'coldly', kovlo 'softly', šuko 'dryly', sigo 'quickly', pohari 'slowly', lošalo 'happily'.

Adverbs of Quantity. These may be formed from questions:
kobor 'how much, many', hari 'few, little', pobut 'more', panda 'still', dujdrom 'twice', dujkjerdo 'double', gadibor 'so much, many', but 'much, many', resol 'enough, plenty'.

Some of these verbal nouns have a true plural form, but most are only singular. Example: pučibe 'question': pučiba 'questions'

INDECLINABLE WORDS

They are called as such because they do not change their form in the sentence, but remain the same throughout: oja 'yes', ni 'no', thaj 'and', dži 'at, to', ja''or'. There are five groups of indeclinable words: adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, interjections, particles. The indeclinables are further divided into independent and dependent (helping) words. Independent words are the adverbs, but the helping words are: prepositions, conjunctions, and particles. The interjections are special group of words which express emotion.

ADVERBS

The adverbs are a kind of indeclinable word which describe the circumstances under which verbal action takes place. Most often they specify the action as to place, time, manner, quantity, cause. Examples: Ov sikljola šukar 'He learns well'. In this sentence the adverb šukar 'well' explains the manner of the action. Erati gjeljum kji sikljovni javinate (bjaj) 'Yesterday I left early for school'. Adverbs: javinate, bjaj 'early', erati 'yesterday' specifying the action as to time. However, there is a case where the adverb modifies a noun or adjective: O Ramo isi but love 'Ramo has much money'. In this sentence the adverb but 'much' modifies the object of 'have'. Or: O Taxiri ilo but šukar 'Tahir is very nice'. Here the adverb modifies the adjective. In some instances, one adverb may modify another. Example: Ov kjerela buti but šukar 'He works very hard'.

ADVERBS AND THEIR DERIVATION

1.) Adverbs from Nouns: nilajeskoro < nilaj 'summer', jevendeskoro < jevend 'winter', kjhere 'at home' < kjherdi 'home', diveseskoro 'during the day' < dive 'day', rakjakoro < rat (f.) 'night'.

2.) Adverbs from Adjectives: lačhe 'well' < lačho 'good', delikane 'foolishly' < dilo 'fool'.

3.) Adverbs from Numbers: dujdrom 'twice', dujkjerdo 'doubly', jekvare 'once' < jek 'one', dujvarde 'twice < duj 'two'.

4.) Adverbs from Pronouns: akana 'now', akate 'here', akhal, agjar 'thus', kote 'where, whence', kana 'when', sar 'how', nesavodrom 'sometime', nisavodrom, nikhatende 'never', sakodrom 'always'.

5.) Adverbs from Other Adverbs: džakana 'till now' < akana 'now', nikotar 'nowhere' < kotar 'where'.

ADVERB CONSTRUCTION

Adverbs can be constructed from one or more words. When composed of a single word they are referred to as simple. When composed of two or more words, they are called complex.

Simple: akana 'now', athe 'here', kori 'where', hari 'few, little', but 'much', kana 'when', sar 'how', kobor 'how much'.

Complex: džikorakjate, džierat 'this evening, tonight', tariri 'along side', kjirig 'sideways', evaktea 'at the same time', vaktea 'on time, in time'.

Complex adverbs are often constructed from a preposition plus a noun: korat 'at night', kovakti 'on time', upridive 'during the day',

kosigjeripa 'in haste', kjiphuv 'on the ground', kothan 'in place of, instead'.

Preposition plus Adverb: kobuvlo 'in a detailed manner', kouč̌o 'high', košuko 'dry', kopaše 'near', kodur 'far', taropalal 'behind', tarojekvar 'suddenly', kotarathe 'from there', kotarakate 'from here', koduj 'in two's', kotrin 'in three's'.

As the above examples illustrate, the constituents of complex adverbs are written together as one word: kji-rig > kjirig 'sideways', ko-dur > kodur 'far'.

THE COMPARATIVE DEGREE OF ADVERBS

Adverbs resemble adjectives in that they may have degrees of comparison. In fact, many adverbs are continuations of adjectives, basically unchanged. Adverbs of comparison are made with the particles po- 'more' and em- 'most'. Like adjectives, adverbs may be either comparative or superlative. The comparative is formed by placing the particle po- before the adverb: po-šukar 'better, nicer'. Ov kjerela but pošukar 'He works much harder'.

The superlative is formed with the particle em- or maj- prefixed to the adverb: emlač̌he 'best' or majlač̌he 'best'.

Ov bašalela emlač̌he 'He plays (an instrument) best'.

Orthography. The particles po-, em-, maj- are written as part of the adverb: polač̌he 'better', emlač̌he/majlač̌he 'best'.

PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions are a type of indeclinable word. They are helping words which show a relationship between two objects, between a person and an object, or an object and an action.

Prepositions stand before nouns or personal pronouns, and together with them show a relationship.

O ljil ilo pi masa 'The book is on the table'. In this sentence the preposition is pi 'on'. It shows a relationship between the book and the table.

Me tergjovavo džǐ duvari 'I lean against the wall' (a relationship between a person and an object).

Džǐava pi phurt 'I cross over the bridge'.

Romany has the following prepositions:

dži 'to, toward'	okotar 'from there'
an, ko 'into'	akatare 'from here'
kotar 'from'	pi, po 'through'
e 'on'	bi 'without'
pi 'on top'	angli, anglal 'in front'
telal 'under'	maškar 'among'
komaškar 'between'	kuri 'among' (Prh. chez)
uzo 'at the edge'	trujal 'at the edge'
koagor 'at the edge'	aškal 'beside'
paše 'close to'	maškare 'in the middle'
kothan 'in place of'	

Interestingly, the preposition <u>po</u> is only for masculine nouns: po kjilimi (m.) 'on the carpet'. Feminine nouns require pi: pi phuv (f.) 'on the ground', pi samudra (f.) 'at sea'. Iklistilo po kaš 'He climbs a tree (m.)'; Iklistilo pi plajn 'He climbs a mountain (f.)'.

CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunctions are indeclinable words which connect two words or two sentences. Examples:

Le ljil thaj pensili 'Take a book and a pencil'

Ov gjelo kjhere thaj halja maro

'He went home and ate lunch'

Ov gjelo kjhere te lel e ljil

'He went home to get the book'

The two conjunctions here are thaj 'and', te 'to, in order that'. Conjunctions are categorized by meaning into independent and dependent. This division is made in accordance with how a conjunction joins two independent clauses.

Independent (Clause) Conjunctions:

1.) Conjunctive: thaj 'and', palem 'then'.

2.) Disjunctive: ja 'or'. Examples:

Ja sikljov o zanati ja džatukje 'Either I learn a trade or I return home'

A ka roval a ka asal 'I smile as I weep'

Ni uštela ni merela 'He neither recovered nor died'

Aj ka avel aj ka džal 'Although he will come, he will leave'

3.) Adversative: ama 'but', maškaradava 'however'.

Me džakjergjum o le ama ov na alo.

'I waited for him but he did not come'.

Me gjeljum kori leste maškaradava na arakhljum o le.

'I went to his house, yet I did not find him'.

4.) Conclusive: uzal adava 'as a result'

Tu kjergjan buti šukar uzal adava ka pokjinel pes tukje šukar.

'You worked hard, and as a result you will be paid well'.

5.) Exclusive: salde 'only'

Sa o Roma ale salde a Asani na alo[1].

'Of all the Gypsies, only Hassan did not come'.

DEPENDENT CLAUSE CONJUNCTIONS

These join dependent with independent clauses. In Romany we distinguish these types of dependent clause conjunctions:

1.) Temporal: kana 'when'

Ka vakjerav tukje kana ka ave 'I shall tell you when you come'.

džikote 'as soon as'

O manuša džikote vakjerena sine čhavoro pelo 'As soon as the man had spoken, the child fell down'

kotar sar 'since'

Učharde e čhave kotar sar ilo suto 'He is tucking in the child since it is falling asleep'

angli te 'before'

Angli te cidel ov lelja e čhave pea 'Before leaving, he takes the child with him'

2.) Final: te 'to, in order to'

Gjelo te hal 'He goes out to eat'

3.) Declarative: kaj 'that' or te 'that'

Džangljum kaj ka ave 'I knew that you would come'

O Ramo džanel te kjerel buti 'Ramo knows how to work hard'

4.) Relative: savo 'which'

Le e pensili savo kjingjan o le erati 'Take the pencil which you

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1.) The main verb 'come' is repeated in Romany. An elliptical construction is more stylistic in English than:
'Of all the Gypsies who came, only Hassan did not come'.

bought yesterday'

so 'which'

Drabarkjergjum e ljil so kjingjum o le erati 'I read the book which I bought yesterday'

koneskoro 'whose'

Dikhljum e čhave koneskoro dat ilo kovači 'I saw the child whose father is a blacksmith'

savo so 'the kind which'

Kjingjum kjilimi savo so mangljum 'I purchased the kind of carpet which I wanted'

kobor so 'as many as'

O phirno kjergja bari fučija kobor so mangljum 'The carpenter made as many barrels as I wanted'

5.) Comparative: sar so 'as, how'

Ov kjergja buti sar so vakjergjum o leskje 'He did as I told him'

kobor so 'as much as'

Ov pomaškjergja kobor so šaj sine te pomaškarel 'He helped as much as he could'

a kaj palem 'not to mention, let alone'

Ov na pokjingja mangje šejeskje, a kaj palem bukjakje 'He did not pay me for the material, let alone the labor'

6.) Causal: soskje 'because'

Ov na alo kji buti, soskje sine nasvalo 'He did not come to work, because he was ill'

adaleskje 'that is why'

Ov na pokjingja o leskje, adaleskje so na sine o le love 'He did not pay him, that is why he has no money'

7.) Conditional: ako 'if'

Ka avav, ako čingare man 'I shall come, if you invite me'

te 'if'

Ka nakjhea sine šukar te šunea sine man 'You will get along fine, if you obey'

li 'whether, if'

Bešljum li, na vazdea man 'If I sat down, you did not motion (for me to do so)'

8.) Consecutive: agjaar so 'that is how'

Ov pelo bilačne, agjaar so phaglja po piro 'He took a bad fall, that is how he broke his leg'

so 'so...that'

Odobar kjergjum buti, so akana dukhala man mo šero 'I worked so hard that now I have a headache'

9.) Concessive: hem ako, thaj ako 'even though'

Ov na alo, hem ako vakjergjum o leskje 'He did not come even though he told me he would'.

po sa so 'in spite of'

Ov na alo kji bešutni, ko sa so vakjerdo i leskje 'He did not come to the meeting, in spite of what he told me'

10.) Local: kote so 'where'

Čar na ikljola kote so askjeri uštavgja 'He must not emerge where the army is passing'

This last sentence is similar to a relative clause.

11.) Dependent-Accompanied: dali 'whether'

Na džanav dali ka avel o manuš 'I don't know whether the man will come'

11.) Dependent-Accompanied: kana 'when'

Ov pučlja man kana ka avel o Ramo 'When Ramo returns, he will accompany me'

so 'as'

Mo papo pučlja ma so kjergjum avdive 'Father accompanied me as I worked today'

sar 'as

Mi daj pučlja man sar nakhljum avdive kji sikljovni.
'Mother accompanied me as I went to school today'

This sentence may also be placed under the heading of Declaratives in #3.

CLASSIFICATION OF CONJUNCTIONS BY THEIR COMPOSITION

This is a binary division into simple and complex.

Simple includes those conjunctions contrued from only one word: thaj, hem 'and', ja 'or', te 'that', na 'not', ni''no', ako 'if', palem 'then', ama 'but' etc.

Complex are those conjunctions composed of at least two words: angli te 'before', akhal so 'just as' , sal so 'only what', hem te 'and to, that'

Most complex conjunctions are composed of a preposition and a conjunction in that order. There are, however, complex conjunctions in which the first part is a preposition and the second part is a pronoun: agjaar + so 'that is how', salde + so 'only what'. In other cases, both components are conjunctions: hem te, thaj te 'and to, that', hem ako, thaj ako 'and if'.

INTERJECTIONS

Interjections are a type of indeclinable word which show emotion, or rather an excited state. Some of them are helpful in calling animals and birds, and even in chasing them away.

Interjections of Emotion

Gloomy: of, uf, lele, aman

Cheerful: ej, aj

Some interjections can be gloomy or cheerful depending on the situation and the mood of the speaker:

Lele, kobor i mangje pharo ! 'Woe is me, how difficult this is !'

lele, so ulo mo kjefi kaj nakhljan ! 'Oh, how glad I am that you are coming along !'

Of, so dukhal man akate ! 'Ouch, that hurts !'

Of, so ulo mo kjefi ! 'Ah, how glad I am !'

Onomatopoetic Sounds

General Noises: bum 'boom', plas 'splash', tras 'bang', tap 'pop', srn 'whrr', tup 'thud', fiu 'phew'.

Animal Noises: muu 'moo', bee, kjikjiriku, av-av...

tan-tan, tin-tin, bum-bum, dan-dan, srn-srn, ga-ga, gu-gu...

With vowel alternation: din-dan, dan-din, bim-bam, bam-bim, cin-can, cin-can-cun, tik-tak-tuk, pakje-pukje... Consonantal only: psss, prrr...

Interjections for Chasing Away Animals

Without using a verb in the sentence, interjections may have the same effect: Tras - phagjilo o šišiˇ ! 'Bang, fly away bird !'

Plas - pelo o kašˇ ! 'Timber !'

Generally, the meaning of the shout is contained in the sentence:

Tras - phanlilo zurale o vudar ! 'Bang - the door slams !'

Placement of Interjections

Calls or shouts may only stand at the head of a sentence; usually they are followed by an exclamation mark:

Of ! Adava nae akhal 'Ooh ! That is not so'

However, an interjection may stand at the head of sentence and be followed by a comma. This would be the case if the sentence also conveyed some emotional message. Example:

Of, akate neso kačingja man ! 'Ouch, something bit me !'

As we see the exclamation mark comes at the end of the sentence:

Ramo, of, pomaškar man ! 'Oh, Ramo, help me !'

When the interjection comes at the end of a sentence it is set off by a comma:

Ramo, na valjangja adava te kjere, of ! 'Ramo, it was not necessary for you to do that, ooh !' or 'Ramo, you shouldn't have done that, ooh !'

PARTICLES

Particles are another kind of indeclinable - helping words that are added to or combined with other words to reinforce their meaning. Some help by negation, confirmation, questioning, demonstrating. Let us examine each one respectively.

Particles Which Reinforce the Meaning of Another Word

de 'well, then' as in Le de 'So, take !'; bujrum 'here, please' as in Bujrum khuven 'Please, come in'; ajde 'come on' as in Ajde aven 'come one, let's go'; barem 'at least' as in Barem te šunea sine man 'At least you should listen to me'; abe 'so, then' as in Abe Asan, tutar na leljum love 'So Hassan, I got no money from you'.

Particles of Negation

ma 'don't' as in Ma dža 'Don't go'; ni 'not' as in Me kjerav buti, a ov ni te pučel man dži kote aljum e bukjasa 'I work, but he does not help me'; Me džav te nakhav te nakhav e dromea, a ov ni te miškjinel pes taro po than 'I am waiting to leave, but he does not budge'

Questioning Particles

zar 'is it so, is it not so ?', dali 'do, does', li '?'

Zar daa sijan akate ? 'Are you still here ?'

Dali alo o manuš ? 'Is the man coming'?'

Alo li o manuš ? 'Is the man coming ?'

Particles of Mood: te, nek 'let'

Te kjeren buti 'Let them work'; Nek avel 'Let him come'

Deictic Particles: akje 'here is', okje 'there is', ale 'here you are'

Akje tano o čhavo so dingja šukar irimolafi kji sikljovni
'Here is the child who gives good answers in school'
Okje tano o bakro 'There is the sheep'
Ale love, kjin mangje trin pensilija 'Here is some money, buy three pencils'

The Affirmative Particle OJA 'YES'

Leljen li maro ? - Oja. 'Did you get some bread ? - Yes'

Particles of Quantity: tama 'as much as', vakjer tukje 'almost, hardly'

Isiman love taman kobor so valjangja mangje 'I have as much money as I need'
Vakjer tukje me sijum ni kjari, ni zijani[1] 'I hardly either gained or lost'

1.) The expression is borrowed from Macedonian ni kjar ni zijan 'neither lost nor gained'

ORTHOGRAPHY

Although Romany has no conventional spelling system, we feel it necessary to present some basic rules. In this light, it seems both logical and practical to draw on the major spelling rules which apply to the Macedonian literary language, which we hope will soon be adopted for Romany. Neither does this assumption seem to be a once and for all solution, nor does it offer an established orthographic system for the future of literary Romany.

Use of Capital Letters

1.) First-names, family names and nick-names are written in captial letters: Ramo Asanovski, Selmanoštora, Šain Asanesoro, Bajraktari, Tito.

2.) Place names and the words from which they are constructed are written in capital letters: Vardar 'the river Vardar', Prilep, Oxridsko Devrijal 'lake Ohrid', Skopeski Kali Veš 'the Black Mountain of Skopje', O Pašutno Purabi 'the Near East', Kali Lej 'Black River', Kalo Drim 'Black Road'.

3.) National Names and adjectives: Rom 'Ram', Induso 'Indian', Makedonco 'Macedonian', Srpo 'Serbian', Xrvato/Xrvati 'Croat', Ruso/Rusi 'Russian', Francuzi 'French(man)'.

4.) Names of Inhabitants of Continents, States and Regions: Azijco 'Asian', Evropejco 'European', Afrikanco 'African', Dalmatinco 'Dalmatian', Zagorco 'Zagorjan', Banačanco 'Banat (region of Vojvidina).

5.) Names of States and Continents: Afrika 'Africa', Evropa 'Europe', Jugoslavija 'Yugoslavia', Nevo Zelandi 'New Zeland', Makedonija 'Macedonia', Avtonomna Ilaka Kosovo 'the Autonomous

region of Kosovo', Socijalisticko Federativno Republika Jugoslavija 'the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia', Demokratsko Republika Germanija 'East Germany'.

6.) Use of capital letters for acronyms of countries or states: S.F.R.J. 'S.F.R.Y.', S.R.M. 'Macedonian Republic', S.A.D. 'USA', C.C.C.R. 'USSR', D.R.G. 'DDR'.

7.) Names of organizations, institutions. In these cases, only the first word is capitalized: Nijamalo fakulteti 'Law School', Pedagoško akademija 'Pedagogical Academy', Republičko kjedipe 'Republican Parliament', Manušengjiri banka 'Commercial Bank', Phravdo došalipa 'Public Prosecutor', 'Cvetan Dimov' Fabrika capuniskje thaj kozmetika 'St. Dimov Soap and Cosmetics Factory'.

8.) Names of books, texts, journals, articles, labels have only the first word capitalized: Parne javina 'White Dawn', Literaturno lafi 'the Literary Word', Terno marebakoro 'the Young Fighter'.

9.) Names of congress, parliament, plenum, conference have only the first word capitalized: Pandžto kongresi 'Fifth Congress', Trito paramaršipe 'Third Conference', Trito plenumi 'Third Plenum', If the first word is designated by a Roman numeral, the second word is in small letters: X kongresi 'Tenth Congress', II Plenumi 'Second Plenum'.

10.) Names of Holidays have the first word capitalized: Nevo beršš 'New Years', Oftoto aprili 'April 8', Anglutno maj 'May 1', Dešujekto oktomvri 'October 11'.

Explanation: If the first word is designated by an Arabic numeral, then the second word will be capitalized: 1 Maj, 11 Oktomvri, 8 Aprili.

11.) Names of streets, squares, quaies, avenues have only the first word capitalized: Bitolaki džadava 'Bitola Street', Ilindenaki džadava 'St. Elias Street'.

Explanation: If the word street, square, quay etc. is not a part of the name it is in small letters, whether before or after the proper or place name.

12.) Names of uprisings, truces, revolutions, rebellions, wars have only the first word in capital letters: Ilindensko maripe 'St. Elias Revolt', Bukureško sansar 'Bucharest Peace', Dujto sumnaliskoro maripe 'Second World War', Francuskoro maripe 'French Revolution'.

13.) Administrative organizations. Only the first word is capitalized: Prilepaki opština 'Township of Prilep', Bitolaki komuna 'the Bitola Commune'.

14.) Names of heavenly bodies are written in capital letters, whether consisting of one, two or more words: Venera 'Venus', Phuv 'Earth', Kham 'Sun', Cikno Kham (m.) 'Moon'.

Note: When used as common nouns these are written with small letters. Example: Leljum hari phuv ko mo vas 'I picked up a handful of earth'.

15.) To show respect when writing, the personal pronoun may be capitalized: Tumen 'you (pl.)' as in Theara Tumen aven ko ofto saati 'You should come tomorrow at eight o'clock'; Me dikhljum Tumen ko sokako 'I saw you on the street'.

16.) Every independent clause begins with a capital letter: Mlo (Mo) čhavò džal kji sikljovńi 'My child goes to school'.

Use of Lower-Case Letters

1.) Days of the week, months, years: savato 'Saturday', paraštuj 'Friday', maj 'May', nilaj 'summer', jevend 'winter'.

2.) Directions of the compass: purab 'east', paščim 'west', utar 'north', dakšim 'south', utaro-paščim 'north-west'.

3.) Names of inhabitants of villages, cities, suburbs: kumanovčanco 'Kumanovčan', skopjanco 'Skopjan'.

4.) Names of professions used before proper names: inžineri Ramo 'Ramo the engineer', kovači Ismail 'Ismail the black-smith', kapetani Kosta 'Captain Costas', doktor Petrovski 'Dr. Petrovski', direktori Sadedini 'director Sadedini', profesor Kevser 'professor Kevser'.

5.) Names of religious denominations: muslimani 'Muslim', katoliko 'Catholic', budisto 'Buddhist', hristijano 'Christian', muhamedani 'Mohammedan'.

6.) Names of political, cultural and economic doctrines: socijalizam 'Socialism', komunizam 'Communism', romantizam 'Romanticism', marksizam 'Marxism', leninizam 'Leninism'.

7.) Names of epochs, periods, centuries: maškarutno vakti 'Middle Ages', barastalo vakti 'Stone Age', bronzakoro vakti 'Bronze Age'.

The Spelling of Particles: na 'not', ma 'don't', po 'more', em 'most', dali 'whether', li '?', bi 'without'.

1.) The particle na 'not' with verbs is written separately: na hava 'I do not eat', na gjiljavava 'I do not sing', na gjilavdindor 'he does not compose songs', na gjiljavgjum sine 'I did not sing'. Verbs in the imperative mood take ma 'don't', written separately:

ma ha 'don't eat!', ma gjiljav 'don't sing!', ma uňti 'don't stand up!', ma uštena (pl.) 'don't stand up!'.

2.) Negation of adjectives is done with the help of the particle bi 'without'. This same particle is combined with adverbs and written as part of either the adjective or adverb: užo/biužo 'clear/unclear', meljako/bimeljako 'corn flour/regular flour', lačho/bilačho 'good/bad', khoslo/bikhoslo 'dusted/undusted', mardo/bimardo 'beaten/unbeaten'.

Sometimes the particle ni 'no' is used for negation. It is written as part of the word (which is usually a verbal adjective): savo/nisavo 'some sort/none at all', savi/nisavi (f.), save/nisave (pl.).

3.) The particle po 'more' or em 'most', is used in the formation of the comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives, written as part of the adjective: šukar/pošukar/emšukar 'pretty, prettier, prettiest'.

The Džambaski dialect uses the particle maj rather than em: lačho/polačho/majlačho 'good/better/best'; lolo/majlolo 'red/reddest'.

4.) The particle bi 'without' forms the negative of nouns. It is written as part of the noun: hunipa/bihunipa 'digging/refilling'; bax/bibax (f.) 'fortune/misfortune or baxtalipe/bibaxtalipe (m.) 'fortune/misfortune'.

5.) Negation of adverbs is also done with the particle bi, connected to the word: lačhe/bilačhe 'well/poorly'; užo/biužo 'clearly/unclearly'. Example: Ov kjerelabuti biužo 'He does not work neatly' or 'He's an untidy worker'.

As we write, there will be cases when we are unable to complete a word on a particular line. Therefore, it is necessary to carry part of the word onto the next line. There is a consistent rule to allow the division of a word into syllables so that it may continue on the next line. This rule may be found in every language, as in Romany. We recall that syllable division applies to the Macedonian literary language as follows:

1.) Vowels and consonants are never separated in a syllable: hu-li-pe 'digging', ma-ri-pe 'fight', šu-la-va-va 'I put'.

2.) Consonantal groups which begin a word go into the syllable along with the vowel that follows them: dra-ba-ra-va 'I read', pran-di-pe '(man's) marriage', tho-vi-pe 'washing', phra-lja 'brothers', phra-li-pe 'brotherhood'.

3.) A single vowel may make up a syllable: A-san 'Hassan', a-ka-va 'that (f.)', o-ko-va 'that (m.)', a-kha-ri-pe 'calling'.

4.) Two consonants in the middle of a word may be divided into syllables: Ro-men-de 'before the Gypsy', phra-len-ca 'with the brothers'.

SYNTAX

Syntax is the aspect of grammar which studies the sentence and its constituents. The name is a Greek word meaning 'order' - in reference to words in a sentence. In this way, syntax is concerned with different sentence types, with the functional words of the sentence and the formation of both simple and complex sentences. It plays an important role in one's command of a language.

The Sentence

Various theories of sentence structure have been proposed by many linguists, such as: logical, psychological and formal-grammatical theories. The oldest is the logical theory - a result of the Greek philosophers Plato and Aristotle. Here is one of their definitions: 'The sentence is the sum total of words so subordinated in a linguistic whole which gives a complete thought.' Example: Mo čhavo džala kji sikljovni 'My child goes to school'

The words of a sentence must be logically subordinated, if we wish to express a complete thought by them. If the words of larger sentences are arranged illogically, there is no way to obtain a meaningful sentence.

Sentence Classification By Meaning

Sentence meaning or expression may be: mothovibaskjere 'narrative', pučle 'interrogative', komandine 'imperative', or interjektivna 'exclamatory'.

1.) Narrative sentences are those which give information about an event: Mo dat alo peskje tari buti 'My Dad is coming home from work'.

These sentences may be either affirmative or negative: Ov kjerelabuti šukar 'He works hard'; Ov na kjerelabuti šukar 'He does not work hard'.

2.) Interrogative sentences ask something: Ale li peskje to dat tari buti? 'Is your father coming home from work?' As you can see from the previous sentence, a question mark is placed at the end (?).

3.) Imperative sentences express a command: Ana mangje taxtaj pani! 'Bring me a glass of water!' These are followed by an exclamation mark (!).

4.) Sentences which express joy or some other emotion are called exclamatory. Example: Te ovol vesto o dosti Tito! 'Long live comrade Tito!'

Major Components of the Sentence

These are: tala 'subject', and predikati 'predicate'. The subject is that word which describes the person or doer of an action: O Ramo drabarela ljil 'Ramo is reading a book'. Very often the subject is expressed with a noun or pronoun: O Ramo džala kji buti (Ramo is the subject) 'Ramo goes to work'; Ov džala kji buti (ov 'he' is the subject) 'He goes to work'. Some subjects can be expressed with another word: Hem ilo phandavno 'And it is closed'. (sic) In this sentence the particle hem 'and' serves as the subject.

A single sentence can have more than one subject as the performer of an action: O Ramadani, Memeti thaj o Šabani ale kji bešiba 'Ramadan, Mehmet and Šaban are coming to the meeting'. We inquire about the subject with the interrogative ko 'who, which' plus the predicate: Ko drabarela? 'Who is reading?' O Ramo drabarela ljil 'Ramo is reading (a book)'.

The Predicate

The predicate of a sentence is the verbal component which describes action. It tells what the subject does: O čhavo pharavgja o šeja 'The child ripped his clothing' The word pharavgja 'ripped' is the predicate of the sentence. Often the predicate alone may form a complete sentence: Drabarava 'I read'; Rakjola 'Night is falling'. The interrogative of predicates is: so 'what, which' plus kjerela 'does' plus the subject. Examples: O Ramo drabarela ljil 'Ramo is reading a book'. In this sentence the predicate is drabarela. The question form is : So kjerela o Ramo? What is Ramo doing?' Drabarela 'He is reading'. The predicate is expressed by a verb. The predicate can be verbal as well as nominal. Verbal predicates may only be expressed by verbs: O čhavo rovela 'The child cries' (rovela 'cries' is a verbal predicate). The so-called nominal predicates are formed with an auxiliary verb (sijum 'I am', ovel 'he/she becomes') and some adjectives or nouns: Me sijum terno 'I am young' (/sic/ sijum terno 'I am young' is a nominal predicate); O duvari ilo tano parno 'The wall is white' (ilo parno 'is white' /sic/ is a nominal predicate); Ov ilo mato 'He is a drunkard' (/sic/ ilo mato 'is a drunkard' is a verbal predicate).

Complementation in Extended Sentences

In an extended sentence we distinguish two kinds of complements: nominal and verbal. Nominal complements are attributes and appositions. Verbal complements are objects and circumstances.

Subject Complements

The attribute is a word which stands before some noun in the sentence and describes a unique quality of the thing signified by the noun: O terno manuš gjelo kji buti 'The young man is leaving for work' (the attribute is terno 'young'). An attribute in the sentence has the capacity to emphasize the subject, the object or some other member of the sentence which is signified by a noun.

The attribute is most often indicated by an adjective, as in extended sentences. It can also draw attention by using a number or pronoun: Jek manuš alo 'One man is coming' (jek 'one' is an attribute). Or: Okova manuš podingja tut 'That man is looking for those women'.

APPOSITION

Apposition is defined as the state in a sentence where two or more noun phrases describe the same person or thing:
I Romni, bibi Fadilja, čikja i tendžera garoja te kjiroi upri o kjumeti 'The woman, aunt Fadilja, is placing cream and beans on the stove to cook' (i bibi Fadilja is in apposition with i Romni). Within the sentence, the apposition is set off by commas before and after it. If we omit the subject complemented by an apposition, then the apposition will take the place of the subject. However, the subject alone is not the only member of the sentence which can have an apposition. The object can also take an apposition:
Me dikhljum e kovači, čičko Taxire 'I saw a blacksmith, (that looked) like Tahir' (čičko Taxire is in apposition to the object kovač).

The Predicate Complement

Predicates take the following complements: vastuš̌ej 'object' of time (vakti), of place (than), of manner (č̌hani), partitive (napi), quantity (koboriba), of cause (vadž̌axi). The object is a predicate complement which designates the undergoer or recepient of an action: O siklo drabarela ljil 'The pupil is reading a book' (ljil 'book' is the object). The object is found by interrogative so 'what' plus the predicate plus the subject. In order, then, to determine the object in an extended sentence we ask: So drabarela o siklo ? 'What is the pupil reading?' The answer is ljil 'book', the object. Often enough the object is a noun: O randavno randela i aindž̌ 'The farmer plows the field' (aindž̌ 'field' is the object). O kovač̌i khuvela pi nalč̌a 'The blacksmith forges a horse-shoe' (the object is nalč̌a 'horse-shoe). If one asks about the person who serves as the object in the sentence, instead of so 'what', we use kas 'whom'. Example: Kas dikhljan? 'Whom did you see?' Me dikhljum me phrale 'I saw my brother'. Sometimes the object can be signified by an adjective (such is the case where the noun is omitted): Ma puč̌ terne, puč̌ phure! 'Don't act childish, act like an adult!' The object may even be designated by a number: Le biš̌, a na trijanda! 'Take twenty, not thirty!' (biš̌ 'twenty' and trijanda 'thirty' are the objects). Other times an exclamation can serve as the object: Ov kjerela sine buti soro dive thaj na vakjergja of! 'He worked all day long and didn't utter argh! (of 'argh' is the object).

Time As A Predicate Complement

Time in this sense refers to the instant when verbal action is performed: Erati dingja birš̌im 'Yesterday it rained' (erati 'yesterday' is a temporal complement). The interrogative is formed with kana 'when' plus the predicate plus the subject. Example: Kana dingja birš̌im? 'When did it rain?' The answer will be erati 'yesterday', the temporal complement. Time is also signified by adverbs: theara/tajsa 'tomorrow', bjaj 'early', ko bjajale javinende 'at dawn'.

Complements of Place tell where an event occurs: O Faiko vestinel paš̌e 'Faik lives nearby' (the word paš̌e 'nearby' is the predicate complement of place). The question form is kote 'where' plus the predicate plus the subject. Example: Kote vestinel o Faiko? 'Where does Faik live?' Other adverbs of place are: dur 'far away', kate 'here', akate 'in this place'. Some prepositional phrases are: kji č̌ajrali umal 'in the green meadow', kji xorutni lej 'on the wide river'. The interrogatives for complements of place are: dž̌i kote 'whither' and taro kotar 'whence'. Examples: Dž̌i kote dž̌ale? 'Whither do they go?'; Taro kotar resle? 'Whence do they arrive?'. We might expect an answer like: Ola resle dž̌i kji lej 'They reached the river'; Ola cidingje kotar thaj ale tari phurt 'They crossed over the bridge'

The Predicate Complement of Manner

This complement tells how an action is performed: Ov kjerela buti lač̌he 'He works hard'. In this sentence the word lač̌he 'well, hard' is the complement of manner. The question is formed with

sar 'how' plus the predicate plus the subject. Example:
Sar kjerela buti ov? 'How does he work?' and the answer is :
Laˇche 'hard', the complement of manner. Some adverbs of manner include: phravdo/dikhlo 'acutely, sharply', loˇsalo 'happily', sigo 'quickly', pohari 'slowly', uˇzo 'clearly'. In this same way, the complements can be expressed via prepositional phrases:
Ov pelo po ˇsero 'He fell on his head'.

The Complement of Measurement or Quantity describes the degree to which an action has been executed: Ov halja but 'He ate much' (but 'much' is the complement of quantity): Ov kjingja duj kilogramija maro 'He bought two kilogrammes of bread'. The question form is kobor 'how much, many' plus the predicate plus the subject. In long sentences this complement has the interrogative form: Kobor halja ov? 'How much did he buy?' The most common complements of measurement and quantity are expressed by adverbs: hari 'few', resel 'enough', pobut 'more'. Similarly, there are adverbial phrases to express quantity: pandˇz dive 'five days', biˇsuofto metra 'twenty-eight meters'.

GRAMMATICAL AGREEMENT

As in other languages, the constituents of a Romany sentence maintain a degree of congruency. There is agreement among the major components of a sentence (e.g. between subject and predicate, adjective and noun, number and noun, demonstrative pronoun and noun). There is agreement among inflected words; among invariable words there is no agreement of the kind shared by inflected words.

Predicate-Subject Agreement

The predicate and subject agree in number and gender, provided there is a separate verb form for gender.

1.) Person. If the subject is a noun, the predicate will be in the third person: I gurumni čajrola 'The cow is ruminating'. The personal pronoun is in agreement with the verb: me gjiljavava 'I sing'; tu gjiljavea 'you (sg.) sing'; amen gjiljavaja 'we sing'.

2.) Number agreement. If the subject is singular, so is the predicate: O Rom džala po drom 'The Gypsy goes on his way'. Likewise, if the subject is plural, the predicate will also be plural: O Roma džana po drom 'The Gypsies go on their way'. If the sentence contains several subjects performing one in the same action, the predicate is in the plural: O ruv, o balo thaj o kanzauri kjeregjen lafi te vestinen jekjhe thaneste 'The wolf, the pig and the porcupine agreed to live together'. However, should there be more subjects designated by personal pronouns, the predicate is put into the first, second or third person plural according to these rules:

a.) If the first subject is in the first person, but the second subject is in the second person, the predicate will be in the first person plural: Me thaj tu ka dža ko Prilep 'You and I shall

go to Prilep'

b.) If the first subject is in the first person, and the second subject is in the third person, again the predicate will be in the first person plural: Me thaj ov ka dža do Prilep 'I and he shall go to Prilep'

c.) If the first subject is expressed in the second person, but the second subject is in the third person, the predicate will be in the second person plural: Tu thaj ov ka aven ko Prilep 'You and he will come to Prilep'

Explanation: In place of personal pronouns, some subjects can be expressed with a noun. Me, mi phen thaj mi daj ka dža kji samudra 'I, my sister and my mother shall go to the ocean'. Tu, ti phen thaj ti daj ka dža kji samudra 'You, your sister and your mother will go to the ocean'. In other words, the above agreement is governed by the presence of a pronoun and a noun.

d.) If we have a nominal predicate, and one component is a noun plus an adjective, then there is agreement not only between predicate and subject, but between noun and adjective on the one hand, and the predicate on the other: O duvari ilo parno 'The wall is white'; O Xasani ilo gogjaver 'Hassan is smart'. This means that the adjective and the noun correspond to the predicate which is singular. Moreover, the subject and predicate agree in number.

e.) If the subject, adjective and predicate are in the plural, the noun will accordingly take the plural: Ola ile šukar 'These are good'; Me thaj tu sijam phirne 'I and you are craftsmen'.

Attribute-Noun Agreement

The attribute can be expressed by an adjective, demonstrative pronoun or number. In such cases where we have an attribute before a noun in the sentence, the two will agree in gender and grammatical number. Therefore, a masculine noun requires a masculine adjective: O šužo Rom alo 'The handsome Gypsy is coming'. A feminine noun naturally takes a feminine adjective: I lačhi sikli iringja ko pučiba taman 'The good girl pupil answered the question correctly'. O leskjiri papin ali kori amende 'His goose is coming to our house'[1]

If the noun is plural, so is the attribute. Example: O lačhe sikle sikljovena ko vakti 'The good pupils study regularly'. There is also agreement with the attribute suffix, be it an adjective, pronoun or number, and with the noun in declension. The attribute takes the same ending as the noun for both singular and plural: Me džava e šukarea manušea 'I am going with the good man'. Amen džaja e lačhenca manušenca 'We are going with the good people'.

COMPLEX SENTENCES 'PEČIDANI LAFJORI'

The complex sentence is a kind of linguistic entity composed of two or more simple, complete sentences. Example: Me avdive uštiljum bjaj, thovgjum mo muj, uravgjum man thaj gjeljum kji siklovni te šunav[2] o dendesikljovibaskjere taro profesorija 'Today I got up early, washed my face, dressed and left for school to hear the professor's lecture'. It is very easy to recognize that such a sentence is constructed by using the same person for

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1.) for dinner? translator
2.) c.f. Mod. Psn. Šenidaen (-šav-) trans.

all verbs. The above example actually contains six clauses, or a total of six verbs, each in the same person and number.

Subcategorization of Complex Sentences

Complex sentences can be constructed only from independent clauses or from independent and dependent clauses. When constructed from a single independent clause, it is referred to as an independent-complex sentence 'biadxinali-pečidani lafjori'. Example: Ov gjelo kjhere, halja maro thaj iklilo avri 'He returned home, ate lunch and went outside'.

If the complex sentence has both an independent and a dependent clause, it is called a dependent-complex sentence 'adxinalo-pečidani lafjori': Ov alo ko Skopi te del ispit 'He is going to Skopje to take a test'. The first clause is independent, but the second is subordinated by the first. Accordingly we distinguish two systems of complex sentences: paratactic and hypotactic (i.e. the system of independent and of dependent clauses).

Independent-Complex Sentences

They take five forms:

1.) Conjunctive 'Stafkjerde': main clauses which describe an action occuring at the same time or place as another action. Me gjeljum kjhere thaj haljum maro 'I went home and had lunch'. Some conjunctive particles are thaj palem 'and then', niti...ni 'neither...nor'. Conjunctive clauses are set off by commas which accompany the particles. If no particles are used, the clauses are simply separated by commas and referred to as main

clauses: Ov lelja i čapni, čičala ola upri po dumo, gjela kji rez, thaj hundargja dži kji rat 'He took the hoe, placed it on his shoulder, went to the vineyard and dug until dusk' (the last two clauses are conjoined with thaj 'and' and do not require a comma between them).

2.) Disjunctive clauses show actions which can only be performed one at a time: Ja kjerbuti lače ja dža tukje kjhere! 'Either work hard or go back home!' Disjunctive particles include: ja...ja 'either...or', a...a 'or', de...de 'first...then'. These clauses are not separated by commas.

3.) Adversative independent clauses describe actions which are opposed to each other: Me gjeljum kori leste kjhere, ama na arakhljum o le kjhere 'I went to his place, but I didn't find him there'. Some adversative particles are: ama 'but', a 'yet', maškaradava 'however', a kaj palem 'but'. Example:
Me kjeravbuti, a tu palem dikjhea man 'I work, but you watch me'. Adversative clauses are separated by commas.

4.) Exclusive independent clauses describe partial opposition (i.e. the second clause excludes something mentioned in the first clause): Sarine sine ko Saraj, salde o Xasani na sine 'Of all the Gypsies[1] at the caravanserai, only Hassan was not (there)'. The exclusive particles are: salde 'only', salde so 'only what', salde te 'only to', salde jek 'only one'. Exclusive clauses are separated by commas.

1.) literally, wanderers, nomads translator

5.) Conclusive independent clauses are given finality by what is said at the beginning: Tu kjergjan buti but, maškar adava ka nakjhe a ispiti 'You worked very hard, and so you will pass the test'. Some conclusive particles are: maškar adava 'and so', džanela pes 'it goes without saying', adathar/odothar(e) 'therefore', demek 'it means, in other words'[1] Sometimes the particle can be omitted, requiring use of a comma: Tu kjergjanbuti pobut, ka pokjinela pes tukje pobut 'You worked harder; you will be paid more'.

SUBORDINATE CLAUSES

We recall that a complex sentence can be constructed from a subordinate and a dependent clause. Under the heading of subordinate clause we include those simple and extended clauses which cannot stand by themselves. They are attached to independent or main clauses in order to be supplemented by that which they depend on, thus the name. Example: Me leljum o värda thaj gjeljum kji Kumanova te dikhav me jerijen 'I took the car and left for Kumanova in order to see my parents'. In this complex sentence, the third clause is subordinated by the second, which in turn follows the main clause. A main clause is called as such because of the other clauses which are subordinated by it. Example: Ov manglja sine te džal kji Tetova te dikjhel pe jerijen 'He wanted to go to Tetovo to see (his) parents'. In this example, the third clause is subordinated by the second, which in turn is subordinated by the first.

Types of Dependent Clauses

Nine types of dependent clauses are distinguished in Romany:

1.) Temporal clauses refer back to the time at which an action

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1.) From Turkish **demek** 'to say, mean' trans.

occurs in the main clause: Kana aljum kjhere, o jerija halje maro 'When I came home, my parents were having lunch'. The dependent clause (temporal) is kana aljum kjhere 'when I came home': it is subordinated by the main clause o jerija halje maro 'parents were having lunch'.

Some temporal particles are: kana 'when', dži kana 'till what time', dži kote 'while', kotar sar 'since', anglal te 'before... ing', aka 'as soon as'. Example: Aka khuvel o Xasani andre, aka dolen pes ko čingarenca 'As soon as Hassan comes in, he will begin quarreling'. Anglal te cidel kji sikljovni, o čhavoro ka hal maro 'Before the child leaves for school, he will have breakfast'. The interrogative is kana 'when' plus the predicate plus the main clause.

2.) Intentional clauses tell the aim of the action which is performed in the main clause:
Me gjeljum ko Minxen te dikhav o olimpisko sportikjhelipa 'I went to Munich to watch the Olympic Games'. The goal is te dikhav o sportikjhelipa 'to see the Olympic Games'. The question form is save iradaja ? 'for what reason?' The answer will use particles like te 'to' or kji te 'in order to'.

3.) Comparative (subordinate) clauses serve to describe the manner in which an action is performed in the main clause, or it draws a comparison between the two clauses. Example:
O phirne kjergje buti agjaar sar so vakjergjam o lengje
'The craftsmen did just as we told them'.
O amaro gav avdive i pobaro thaj polačhardo kotar so sine anglider o maripe 'Our town is bigger and better today than it was before the war'. The clause sar so vakjergjam o lengje 'just as we told them' is a comparative subordinate clause describing the manner in which the action of the main clause was performed. In the second example of a complex sentence, the clause kotar so sine anglider o maripe 'than it was before the war' shows comparison, thus the name. Comparative particles include: sar 'as', sar so 'just as', kobar so 'as much as', kotar so 'exactly as', a kaj 'if only'.

4.) Declarative (subordinate) clauses are so called because they contain or emphasize what the predicate has given in the main clause: O Ramo vakjergja kaj ka avel avdive, kori amende misafiri 'Ramo says that he will come to our house today as a guest'. The clause, kaj ka avel avdive amende misafiri 'that he will come to our house today as a guest' is a declarative subordinate. The declarative clause usually includes verbs of speaking, thinking or feeling, namely: vakjergja 'said', vakjerela 'says', gändinela 'thinks', haljovgje 'perceived'.

Objective clauses are also a part of the category declarative: Ov džanela te avel kori amende 'He knows that he is coming to our place'. Te avel amende 'that he is coming to our place' is an

objective subordinate clause.

Furthermore, declarative clauses include interrogatives, signalled by the particles: dali '?', kana 'when', so 'what', sar 'how'. Usually the sentence will be followed by a question mark. Example: Ov pučela dali tajsa ka dža ko kino? 'He asks whether tomorrow we shall go to the cinema?' The formula for questions is so 'what' plus the predicate of the main clause plus the subject. Example: So pučela tano ov 'What is he asking?' Dali tajsa ka dža ko kino 'whether tomorrow we shall go to the cinema'.

5.) Causal (subordinate) clauses tell the reason for the action of the main clause. O Xasani na alo kji sikljovni, sostar sine nasvalo/naboramo 'Hassan did not come to school because he was sick'. The subordinate clause is sostar sine nasvalo 'because he was sick'. It explains the reason for the action of the main clause, that Hassan did not come to school'. The interrogative is derived from taro savo/sostar/soskje 'for what reason, why' plus the predicate of the main clause plus the subject: Soskje na alo Xasani kji sikljovni? 'What didn't Hassan come to school?' Soskje sine nasvalo 'Because he was sick'. Causal particles are: sostar/savo/soskje 'because', analeskje so 'that is why'.

6.) Consecutive (subordinate) clauses refer to an outcome which originated in the performance of an action in the main clause: Avdive sasto dive phirgjum phirindoj agjaar so akana dukhana ma me pre 'I walked all day long, so that now my legs ache '. The circumstance or condition is sasto dive phirgjum phirindoj 'I walked all day long'; the consequence of the action is that

akana dukhana ma me pre 'now my legs ache'.

Consecutive subordinate clauses will contain any of the following particles: akhal so/agjaar so 'so that', te 'that'. Example: Iklistiljum ko trito kati, agjaar so (akana) mo jilo marela pe khuvela sigo 'I climbed to the third floor, so that (now) my heart is beating rapidly'.

7.) Conditional (subordinate) clauses describe the conditions which would lead to the performance or occurrence of an action in the main clause. Ka šudrove, te (ako) ikliljan avri bizi setrakoro 'You will catch cold, if you go outside without a coat'. In the clause, te (ako) ikliljan avri bizi setrakoro 'if you go outside without a coat' is the condition which precedes the occurrence of 'catching a cold'.

Me bi avava, kana bi čingjarena man sine 'I would have come, if I had been invited'. The clause, me bi avava sine 'I would have come' describes an action which would have taken place on the condition that bi čingjarena man sine 'if I had been invited'. Conditional particles are: ako 'if', te 'that', li 'whether', kana 'when, if'. The verb must take the conditional mood when preceded by kana. Kana be avea sine manca ko kino, tu ka dikhea sine lačho filmi 'If you had come with me to the cinema, you would have seen a good film'.

8.) Referential (subordinate) clauses are characterized usually by a single word in the main clause. Example: Me kjingjum e ljil so dikhjam o le solduj kji dukjana 'I bought one of the two books which I saw in the bookstore'. The word e ljil 'the book (acc.)'

refers to so dikhljam o le solduj kji dukjana 'of the two I saw in the bookstore'. Some particles which accompany the referential clauses are: savo 'which (m.)', savi 'which (f.)', save 'which (pl.)', savo so 'that which (m.)', savi so 'that which (f.)', savė so 'those which (pl.)'. The referential word found in the main clause emphasizes one of the subordinate clause. Example: Dikhljum e manuše so sine kori mande 'I saw the man who was at my house'. The object is e manuše 'the man'. The main clause may contain an attribute: Me dikhljum e manuše so ilo razijalo haricaa 'I saw the man who is easy to please'. The subject of a referential subordinate clause: Ko ingjarela, na mangjela = Macedonian /koj nosi, ne prosi/ 'He who has, does not beg'. Ko ingjarela 'he who has' stands as the subject.

Locative clauses also fall under the heading of referential subordinate clauses: Kote so askjera[1] ustaven, čar na bajrola 'Where the soldiers are marching, we must not appear'. The clause kote so askjera ustavena 'where the soldiers are marching' is locative. Locative clauses are marked with the particles: kuri/ kote 'where', kote so 'whither', kotar so 'whence'. The location in which the action is performed is given by a clause like: Kote i te garavetu me ka arakhav tut 'I will find you, wherever you (will) hide'.

1.) from Turkish asker 'soldier' trans.

9.) Concessive (subordinate) clauses refer to some requirement for an action to occur. Thaj ako sine i buti phari, kjergjum o la e hari bukjaa 'Although the job was difficult, I finished in a short time'. The main clause is me kjergjum i buti 'I finished (the job)'. The action was allowed to be carried out by the statement in the subordinate clause thaj ako sine phari 'although it was difficult', a kind of concession.

Concessive particles are: ko kaso/ iako/hem ako/thaj ako 'although', ako 'if'. Examples: Thaj ako sine o leskje pharo, ov alo kji buti 'Although it was difficult for him, he came to work'. Ko kaso vakjergjum o leskje me pharipaskje, ov na haljovgja man 'Although I told him of my difficulties, he did not empathize'.

PUNCTUATION

By "punctuation" we mean sentential markers which are used in basic sentences (with one subject, one predicate), simple sentences (with subject, predicate, modifiers), and complex sentences. Sentential markers are used in writing so that people can be more easily understood. In Romany, as in other languages, the following marks are used: period (.), comma (,), semicolon (;), question mark (?), exclamation mark (!), colon (:), small hyphen (-), regular hyphen (--), discontinuous sentence marker (...), brackets (). Each mark and its usage is explained below.

1.) Period (.) is written at the end of a complete sentence, be it basic or complex. Examples:

I čirikili terdili upro kaš. 'The sparrow is perched in the tree.'

Me ka džav kjhere te hav maro. 'I'll go home to eat lunch.'

a.) Periods are written after basic numbers when showing the order of something. Example:

I besutni ikjergja pe akale nicea: 'The meeting is taking place in this order:'

1., xramomeraporiskoro drabaripe 'reading of the minutes'

2. nijamiskoro dikkjeribe 'examining the rule book'

3. turlipa 'miscellany'

b.) When we abbreviate words we place periods after them. Examples: m. (masek) 'month', din. (dinara) 'dinar'.

Comment: There are no periods in book titles, signatures. When abbreviating with capital letters the names of states or republics, omit periods. SFRJ (Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia), SSSR (Soviet Socialist Savez of Russia),

DRG (Democratic Republic of Germany). However, when writing one's initials, do place periods between the capital letters. J.R. (Jašarovskji Rustem), R.Š. (Ramadan Šakjirovskji).

2.) Question Mark (?) is placed at the end of an interrogative sentence or following the element being questioned: Dali alo o Ramo? 'Is Ramo coming?'

In indirect speech, use a period at the end. Example: Me pučljum dali ka avel o Ramo kori amende. 'I asked whether Ramo is coming to our house.' If more than one question is included in a sentence, place a question mark at the very end: Kana gjeljan, sar nakhljan, thaj kana aljan tukje kjhere? 'Who came, how did they act, and who went to your house?'

3.) Exclamation mark (!) is placed at the end of words or phrases expressing emotion, surprise, joy, desire. Examples: Te ovol vesto o dosti Tito! 'Long live comrade Tito!' Te oven veste e jugoslavijakje manuša! 'Long live the Yugoslav people!' Thabljol! 'It's burning!', Jag! 'Fire!', Savi ladž! 'What a shame!', Ladž te ovo tut! 'Shame on you!' Interjections by themselves take an exclamation mark: Of! 'Ouch; oh!', Angle! 'Forward!', a-xa! 'aha!'.

Comment. If an interjection is followed by a sentence, we separate the two with a comma and place the exclamation mark at the end: Of, o džukjol kačingja man ko pro! 'Ouch, the dog bit my leg!' When asking out of amazement we use a question mark plus an exclamation mark at the end:

Adova nae pakjala pe amengje?! 'He doesn't believe me?!'
Adave nae čače?! 'It's not possible?!'

4.) Comma (,) is used to separate some part of a simple sentence. Furthermore, it separates two clauses of a complex sentence. That is why first we shall examine the usage of commas in simple sentences, later in complex ones.

Commas in Simple Sentences

a.) A comma separates nouns in the vocative case:
Dada, me dzava kji buti. 'Dad, I'm going to work.'

b.) To separate incidental words: Adava, mothovdo anglider, dolava o le thaj akana. 'I am welcoming him noticeably early.'
Agjaar džanel pes naštì te kamjabikjere. 'So, understandably, you cannot succeed.'
Adava, pakjivalo dosti, nae dżal agjaar. "Honorable friend, don't go this way.'

c.) To separate enumerated words: Le pensili, stilo, ljil, guma, linei thaj av kori mande. 'Take a pencil, pen, book, eraser, ruler and come to my house.'
O Xasani, Šabani, Ramo, Osman, Faiko, Jašar thaj o Nevzat ile lače sikle. 'Hassan, Shabani, Ramo, Osman, Faiko, Jashan and Nezvat are good pupils.'
Ov khuvgja ko plo purano, lačhardo thaj lošalo dadeskoro kjher. 'He entered the old, well-kept, happy home of his father.' As seen above people, things, adjectives can be enumerated in a sentence;

d.) To separate appositives:

O Ramadan, mo dat, nesavodrom kjergja buti pajtoneja.
'Ramadan, my father, sometimes worked as a driver.'

e.) Interjections set off by commas:

O lele, neso kačingja man. 'Hey, something bit me.'

Commas in Complex Sentences

Conditional: Te kjergjan buti sukar, ka ovol tut bax kji buti. 'If you do a good job, you will succeed.'

Concessive: Ko sa so vakjergjum tukje, palem nae sungjan man. 'No sooner had I spoken, he disobeyed me.'

Semicolon

1.) Semicolon (;) is used to list something. Example:
Ko panagjuri ilo turli mali: makjine paribaskje, frižiderja, kjilimija, nesave šeja thaj javera. 'At the fair there were various goods: washing machines, refrigerators, carpets, etc.'.

2.) With direct quotation use a semicolon:
Ov mothovgja (vakjergja) o leskje: "Muk ma te džav mangje kjhere." 'This he said: "Permit me to go home".'
Comment. Quotation-marks (") enclose a sentence.

3.) Words expressing irony, and which need to be set off by commas, are placed in quotation marks.
O Tefiko ilo "zuralo". 'Tefiko is strong', meaning that he is a coward.

4.) Well-known places and literary works are enclosed in quotation marks: Drabargjum o romani "daj" taro Maksim Gorki. 'I read Mother by Maxim Gorky.'

Sijam sine ko "Vardar". 'I was at the Vardar movie theatre.'

Comment. Most novels do not have quotation marks.

Maripe thaj sansar 'War and Peace', Čorole (garäpija) 'Les Miserables

HYPHENS

1.) When a dialogue is to be indicated.

-- Kote sijan sine, Xasan? 'Where were you Hassan?'

-- Sijum sine kji sinema. 'I was at the movies.'

-- Savo filmi dikhljan? 'What kind of film did you see?'

-- Dikhljum jek šužo filmi. 'I saw a beautiful film.'

-- Sar i e filmiskoro anav? 'What is the film called?'

-- E filmiskoro anav i "Kozara." 'The film is called "Kozara."'

2.) Hyphens separate the words of the author from those of the characters. "Mo dosti" -- vakjergja o leskje o Tefiko -- adaja buti tari kli rig nae ili sukar." 'My friend -- said Tefiko -- that is poor work.'

3.) Hyphens are written to separate what was said earlier. Nae džangljum kaj ka kjhere mangje agjaar -- vakjergja o leskje o Ramo. 'Don't behave that way in my home -- said Ramo.

4.) To separate a question and a statement.

Ko sijan tu? -- Me sijum to phral. 'Who are you?'-- I'm your brother.'

5.) To replace dži ko for numbers and hours.

Kjerel pe buti taro 7-12 thaj taro 15-18 saati.

'Working hours are 7-12 and from 15-18 hrs.'

6.) To separate syllables.

Sa amare manuša pomaškargje ko tamikjeriba kji si-kljovni: o purane lovenca o terne bukjaa. 'All our people helped to build the school house: the adults with money, the young people with labor.'

7.) When listing items:

Maro, kjiral, purum, kjireša, herbuze, phabaja -- sa legara amenca. 'Bread, cheese, onions, cherries, melon, apples -- I'm carrying all of these with me.'

8.) To join parts of a complex word:

Romano-makedonsko lafizko 'Romany-Macedonian dictionary', političko-ekonomsko pučiba 'politico-economic issues'

9.) To separate incidental clauses:

Čingar ma ponapal -- iringja o leskje ko telefoni o Ramadan -- ka vakjerav tikje posukar. 'Inform me immediately -- Ramadan said on the telephone -- I'll tell you precisely about it.'

Discontinuous Sentence Marker

1.) To show a person's thought or speech has been interrupted, three dots are placed at the end.

Naštimangje, akate dukha...'I could not, here I looked...'

2.) When quoting a text with the very beginning word or phrase missing.

...arakjhen o kučipa -- o tromali pa! '...keep our most prized possession!-- freedom!'

3.) When shifting quickly from one thought to the next.

O Xasan, nae ov o Ramadan... uf, naštі, nae avela me gogjate ko ilo. 'Hassan, no, or Ramadan...oof, I can't remember who it was.'

Semicolon

1.) To separate a group of basic sentences from a complex one. O purano batani taro Skopje arakjhela pe tari bajanutni rig lej Vardar; tari šuziring e lejakjiri Vardar arakjhena pe neve umalkjhera šuže kjherenca; kji utarali rig tamirkjerdo ilo stasino makjinakoro; kji dakšimali Skopeskji rig ka tamirkjerol pe o baro makjinakoro stasioni.
'The old section of Skopje is located on the left bank of the Vardar river; on the right bank are found new dwellings and lovely buildings; on the northern end is the railway station; to the south of Skopje a bigger station will be built.'

2.) To set off embedded clauses.
Adale thaneste nae ka bajroven o lulugja; nae ko te kjedol len; i čhaj prandisajli thaj gjeli javere rigate.
'In that place flowers no longer grow; there is nothing to do theere; and the girl was married and went to another part of town.'

3.) When viewing thoughts from different perspectives.
Ola sine ko Minxen; athe dikhle but šuže bukja;
dikkjerde but šuže lačharde bazenija nagjibaske;
dikhle o stadioni; dikhle o stadioni vaskjhe libaskje thaj
javer sportumalja. 'The women were in Munich; there they
saw many beautiful things; they visited many nice, neat
swimming pools; they visited stadiums; and recreation
areas.'
4.) When listing conclusions: Kji bešutni andargja pe
asavkjo phanklidaripa: 'At the meeting these conclusions
were reached:'
1. Te anel pe kanuni e penzionneringje; 'That the
retired be given pensions;'
2. Te dol pe kompenzacija haibaskjere šeengje; 'That
they be compensated with food and lodgings.'

Brackets

These enclose words or sentences which express
previously mentioned information or shared information.
Ole dikhle i diz Pariz (Francija). 'The women visited
Paris (France).'
Ov lelja sel dolarija (a odola nae ile hari love). 'He
received $100 (and that's no small change).'
Ov ilo jek taro adala manuša (a asavkje isi but kji
sumnal). 'He is one of those people (as there are many like
him in the world)...

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A

a kaj palem 'not to mention, let alone'

abeceda 'alphabet'

abcin, absin, apcin, apsin 'steel'

abcinalo, -i, -e 'of steel'

abhimadan 'pride'

abhimanale 'proud'

abhivadan 'greeting'

abo (m.) 'money, change'

ačhilo (pret.) 'silenced'

ačhipe (m.) 'silence'

ačhola (v.) 'is silent'

ačhovavno, -i, -e 'silent'

ačhutno 'silent'

akje 'here is'(akje tano 'here it is', akje tukje 'here they are')

adaja (f. pron.) 'this'

adava (m.) 'this'

adala (m.,f. pl.) 'these'

adalat (m.) 'court of law'

adalatkjerdo (adj) 'convicted, sentenced'

adalatkjerola (v.) 'convicts, sentences'

adaleskje (conj.) 'because'

adari (conj.) 'there'

adarigate (adv.) 'on that side'

adarutno (adj.) 'local'

adämo 'step, pace'

adathar 'therefore'

adet 'habit, custom'

adžikarsamanalo 'having equal rights'

adxin (m.) 'envy'

adxinaȁo 'envious'

adxinipe (m.) 'dependence'

adxinovela (v.) 'depends'

adxinsartali 'dependent clause'

administrativnokher 'administratȁon'

agjaar 'that is how'

adžakjergja (pret.) 'waited'

adžakjerela (v.) 'waits'

Afrika (f.) 'Africa'

Afrikanco 'African'

afsos (m.) 'pity, shame'

agora (m.) 'edge'

agorkjergja (pret.) 'finished, completed'

agorkjerela (v.) 'finishes, completes'

agorkjeripe (m.) 'end, conclusion'

agorkjerdi (f.) 'conclusion'

agordo 'complete'

agordoro 'end'

agrax (f.) 'instruction, teaching'

agraxkjergja (pret.) 'taught'

agraxkjerela (v.) 'instructs, teaches'

agraxjalo 'educated'

agraxni (f.) 'woman teacher'

agraxjori (f.) suffix'

agraxno (m.) 'male teacher'

axi (interject.) 'ah, oh!'

aindž (f.) 'field'

aindžori (f. dem.) 'small field'

ajde! 'come on, let's go!'

aka 'as soon as'

akaja (f.) 'this'; akava (m.) 'this'; akala (pl.) 'these'

akana (adv.) 'now'

akanipe (m.) 'present day'

akanutno 'current, recent'

akari (adv.) 'this way'

akariga-te (adv.) 'in this direction'

akatar (adv.) 'a long time ago, for a long time'

akate (adv.) 'here'

akatarutno 'local'

akava (m.) 'this'

akʺali (m.) 'mind'

akʺalija -ja, -je 'smart'

akʺalipe (m.) 'intelligence'

akhard 'invited'

akhargja (pret.) 'invited'

akharela (v.) 'invites'

akharipe (m.) 'invitation'

akhor (m.) 'fruit tree'

akhoreskoro kaš 'walnut tree'

akhororo (m. dem.) 'small walnut tree'

alangjatalo 'untouchable, sacred'

ale (prep.) 'some'

ališanalo 'splendid, magnificent'

alo (pret.) 'came'

alusardarela (v.) 'chooses, selects'

alusardžija (m.) 'fastidious, hard-to-pleæse'

alusaripe (m.) 'choice, selection, election'

alusarol (v.) 'selects'

aluskjerela (v.) 'selects the very best'

aluskjeripe (v.) 'selects'

aluskjerutno 'chosen'

alva (f.) 'Turkish sweet meat'

alvadžija (m.) 'halva baker'

ama 'but'

amal (m.) 'friend, comrade'

amaro 'our'

ambrol (f.) 'pear, pear-tree'

ambijento 'ambient'

an 'into'

anav (m.) 'name'; sar i to anav? 'What is your name?

anavkjerela (v.) 'calls, names'; anavdela (v.) 'names'

anaveskoro dive (m.) 'name day'; avdive ilo me...'today is my...'

andarela (v.) 'drives, advances'

andargja (pret.) 'drove, advanced'

andaripe (m.) 'drive; driving'

andre 'inside'

andrutno 'interior'

angar 'of coal'

angaraši (m.) 'coal'

anglal 'in front, first'

anglal te 'before doing...'

anglaldžala (v.) 'proceeds, goes forward'

anglidžala (v.) 'proceeds, goes forward'

anglalipe (anglipe) (m.) 'advancement'

anglasaberalo 'early'

anglider (adv.) 'early'

angluno 'first'

angluno anav 'first name'

angrustik (f.) 'ring'

anegdota (f.) 'joke'

anivale 'officially'

anivari (m.) 'clerk'

aorist (m.) 'aorist, simple past tense'

apstraktivno 'abstract'

arabadžija (m.) 'Gypsy of the Burgudzja clan'

arada (f.) 'intention, goal'

aradalo 'intended'

arakjhela (v.) 'finds'

arakhadipe (m.) 'finding'

arakjhena pes 'it is located'

arakhlja (pret.) 'found'

aravela (v.) 'fights, battles'

aravipe (m.) 'war, battle'

ardžipe (m.) 'consumption'

arsenali (m.) 'arsenal'

arsa (f.) 'period'

arslan (m.) 'lion'

asaibe (m.) 'laughter'

asala (v.) 'laughs'

asavko 'such'

asimilacija (f.) 'assimilation'

askjeri 'army, troops'

aso 'according to'

asokjerdo (pret.) 'agreed'

asokjergja (pret.) 'agreed'

asokjerela (v.) 'agrees'

asokjeribe (m.) 'agreement'

asokjerdarutno 'agreed'

aspekti (m.) 'aspect'

astardarela (v.) 'accepts'; astardarela pes (v.) 'holds'

astaripe (m.) 'holding, seizure'

asvin (f.) 'tear'

asvinalo 'tearful'

asvipe (m.) 'shedding tears'

ašakjerdo 'grateful'

ašakjergja (pret.) 'thanked'

ašakjerela (v.) 'thanks'

aškal 'beside'

ašunkjerdo 'interrogative'

ašunkjerela (v.) 'interrogates'

ašunkjergja (pret.) 'interrogated'

(a)šunipe (m.) 'listening'

atavadela (v.) 'slanders'

athe 'there'

avazda (v.) 'stress, emphasizes'

avazikjerel pes (v.) 'it is stressed'

avdive 'today'

avdivesutno 'daily'

avel-a (v.) 'comes'

j-aver 'another, other'

ko javer drom sine pošukar 'the other road is better'

j-averčhane (adv.) 'otherwise'

avipe (m.) 'arrival'

avral o istemalkjeribe 'unusable'

avtori (m.) 'author'

avlin (f.) 'yard'

Avtonomna Ilaka Kosovo 'Autonomous Region of Kosovo'

avutno 'future'

Azija 'Asia'

Azijco 'Asian'

aziri (m.) 'wish'

B

badal (m.) 'cloud'

badanalo 'of the body'

badani 'body'

badla 'revenge, vengence'

bax (f.) 'luck, fortune'

baxan 'suggestion, proposal'

baxankjerdo 'suggested, proposed'

baxankjerdzija (m.) 'proposer'

baxankjergja (pret.) 'suggested, proposed'

baxankjerel-a (v.) 'suggests, proposes'

baxtalo 'lucky, fortunate'

bajan (adv.) 'left, left-side'

bajrako (m.) 'flag, banner'

baklava (f.) 'baklava'

bakrano mas 'mutton'

bakri (f.) 'sheep'

bakro (m.) 'lamb'

bakroro (m.) 'small lamb, kid'

bal (f.)'hair'; bala 'hairs'

balalo 'hairy'

baldimo-no 'knocked out, unconscious'

baldingja (pret.) 'knocked out, unconscious'

baldinela (v.) 'knocks out, faints'

bali (f.) 'swine'

balikano mas 'pork'

Balkani (m.) 'Balkan'

balo (m.) 'swine'

Banacanco 'from Banat'

banka (f.) 'bank'

bango 'crooked, bent'

banduk (m.) 'rifle'

bar (m.) 'stone'

bar (f.) 'garden'

barabar 'together'

barabarbukjako manus (m.) 'co-worker'

baralo, barastalo 'of stone'

barastalo vakti (m.) 'Stone Age'

bardako 'drinking glass'

barga 'class, rank'

barikano (m.) 'largeness'

baripe (m.) 'greatness, magnitude'

barkia (f.) 'spear, lance'

baro 'tall, big'

barvalo 'rich'

barvaljovela (v.) 'is rich'

barvaljovola (v.) 'enriches'

basta 'race, tribe'

bašalela (v.) 'rings, plays music'

bašalipe (m.) 'ringing, playing music'

baši (m.) 'bet, wager'

bašneskoro mas 'foul'

bašno (m.) 'rooster'

bašnoro (m.) 'chick'

batano 'divided'

bataljono 'battalion'

bati (m.) 'part, section'

bavlal (f.) 'wind, spirit'

bavlalori (f.) 'breeze'

baza (f.) 'base, root'

bärlja (f.) 'wheat'

begipe (m.) 'bey rule'

bego (m.) 'bey, Turkish officer'

bengjarela (v.) 'misbehaves'

beng (m.) 'devil'

bengalipe (m.) 'mischief'

bengalo 'devilishly'

betoni (m.) 'cement'

beršˇ (m.) 'year'

beršˇalo 'for many years'

beršˇipe (m.) 'age'

bersǔtno 'yearly, annual'

besǔela (v.) 'sits'

besǔindoj, besindor, besindos 'seated'

besǔipe (m.) 'sitting'

besǔutni (f.) 'meeting, session'

bezeha (m./f.) 'sin'

bezehaipe (m.) 'sinning'

bezehalo 'sinful'

bhagavat 'uprising, rebellion'

bhagja 'fate, destiny'

bhavi 'knowledge'

biadxinalo 'independent'

biagorkjerdo tromalipe (m.) 'certain victory'

biakhardo 'uninvited'

bialoǔalo 'inconsiderate'

bialosardo 'unchosen'

bianavjalo 'nameless'

biandardo 'unprogressed'

biaspirovavno 'unaspirated'

biastardi-no-mo 'unaccepted, unacceptable'

biasǔakjerdo 'ungrateful'

biasǔundo 'unheard'

biasǔundardo 'unknown'

bibaxtalipe (m.) 'misfortune'

bibaxtalo 'unfortunate'

bibardasǔipe (m.) 'intolerance' (bardas 'tolerance').

bibi (f.) 'aunt'

biblioteka (f.) 'library'

bidžani (f.) 'insignificance'

bibukjarnipe (m.) 'unemployment'

bičhaldomanus (m.) 'deputy, delegate'

bikjedino 'turbulent'

bidevlikano 'godless, atheist'

bidikjherdo 'unseen'

bidikhlo 'invisible'

bigjendardo 'uncounted'

bigjendo 'countless'

bidžanlikano 'unknown'

bigändalo 'thoughtless'

bihulika 'role'

bixošalo 'without feeling'

bixramonalo 'unwritten'

biikaldardo, biinkaldardo 'unproductive'

biikaldipe (m.) 'unproductivity'

biimtaxano 'untested'

biinkaldo 'unproductive'

biiripe (m.) 'dis-apearance'

biiradalo 'unintended'

biisthanardo 'unexchangeable, unreplaceable'

bijav (m.) 'wedding ceremony'

bikjinavno 'merchant'

bikabilija 'unable'

bikabulije 'disagreeing'

bikajamkjerdo 'uneducated'

bikandono 'disobedient'

bikanunalo 'illegal, illicit, illegitimate'

bikaštuno 'treeless'

bikhuvdo 'unbeaten, uncrushed'

bikindomanuš (m.) 'informer'

biklidardo 'unlocked'

bikomandimo-no 'unordered'

bilačhardo 'misplaced'

bilačho 'bad, poor'

bilondo 'unsalted'

biljora (pl.) 'rafters'

bimalavdo 'undefined, vague'

bimanušipe (m.) 'brutality'

bimaripe (m.) 'peace'

bimoldo 'worthless'

bimuravdo 'unshaven'

binakhipe (m.) 'discord'

binakisi 'parallel'

binašavdo 'found'

binašljardo 'unavoidable'

binićale

binijamora 'unjust'

binotkalo 'unrecorded'

biparakjerdo 'absent'

biparikjerdo 'undefined, vague'

bipatravdo 'leaf-less'

biparumo-no 'unburied'

bipeko 'uncooked'

biphagjardo 'unbroken'

biplesutno 'impersonal'

birazijalo 'disagreeing'

bisovljardo 'sleepless'

bišudno 'unheard'

bitatardo 'unwarmed'

bithardo 'unflammable'

bitrujal 'borderless'

biuravdo 'cloudless'

biužardipe 'uncleanliness'

biužardo 'unclean, dirty'

biljavola (v.) 'melts'

biršim (m.) 'rain'

isi biršima 'it is raining'

bišeberšengoro 'twenty-year'

bišukar 'ugly'

bjaj 'early'

bobo 'wheat'

boboskoro 'of wheat'

bok (f.) 'hunger'

bokhalipe 'hungering'

bokhaljovela (v.) 'hungers'

bolela (v.) 'pain, torment'

boldela 'rod, switch'

boldipe (m.)

bronzakoro vakti (m.) 'Bronze Age'

budisto 'Buddhist'

bujrum 'here, please'

Bujrum khuven 'Please, come in'

bukjakje 'labor'

but 'very, much'

buvlipe (m.) 'breadth'

buvlo 'broad, wide'

buvloro 'expansive'

č

čačal 'right-side'

čaj 'tea'

čajlipe (m.) 'satiety'

čajlo 'full'

čakali 'intelligent'

čakalipe (m.) 'intelligence'

čar 'grass'

čikja 'cream'

čik 'mud'

čikalo 'muddy'

čingarela (v.) 'invites'

čirla 'for a long time'

čorela (v.) 'holds'

čoravno 'held'

čučošereskoro 'empty-headed'

čhaj (f.) 'girl, daughter

čham (m.) 'face'

čhani 'manner, way'

čhavoripe (m.) 'childhood'

čhavoro 'small child'

čhinela (v.) 'slices, divides, separates'

KJ

kjerkjovno 'embittered'

kjedipe (m.) 'calmness'

kjergja 'made'

kjerkjipe (m.) 'bitterness'

kjerko 'bitter'

kjereda lafi (v.) 'agrees, consents'

kji 'to'

kji te 'in order to'

kjilim (m.) 'carpet'

kjinanela (v.) 'shakes'

kjinanela ma (v.) 'I have a fever'

kjindavno 'customer'

kjiphuv 'on the ground'

kjirig 'sideways'

kjislo 'weak'

kjisloro 'debilitated'

kjumeti 'stove'

kjhelavni (f.) 'dancer'

kjhelipe (m.) 'game'

D

dad 'father'

dadeskoro 'fatherly'

daj (f.) 'mother'

dajakoro 'motherly'

daksim 'south'

dali 'whether'

Dalmatinco 'Dalmatian'

dar (f.) 'horror'

daralo 'horrible'

darutno 'horrible'

daravdo 'frightened'

de 'well, then'

delikane 'foolishly'

demek 'in other words'

Demokratsko Republika Germanija 'East Germany'

desebersengoro 'of ten years'

devava (f.) 'camel

dikjhela (v.) 'sees'

dikhlo 'clearly, sharply'

dilo 'fool!

direktori (m.) 'director'

dive (m.) 'day'

divekjerela (.v) 'it dawns, grows day light'

diz (m.) 'city'

dizjalipe (m.) 'community'

doktor (m.) 'doctor'

dolingja 'accepted'

dolela (v.) 'accepts'

dolipe (m.) 'acceptance'

dopherdo, pherdardo 'supplemented'

dophergja, pherdargja 'supplemented'

dopherela, pherdarela (v.) 'supplements'

dosti (m.) 'friend'

dostipe (m.) 'friendship'

doš (m.) 'blame, guilt'

došalipe (m.) 'crime'

drabargja 'read'

drabarela (v.) 'reads'

drabaripe (m.) 'reading'

drak (f.) 'grapes'

drakkjedipe (m.) 'vineyard'

drezonoi (v.) 'flickers'

drom (m.) 'way, road, path'

dromkjerela (v.) 'travels'

dromkjeripe (m.) 'travelling'

duj 'two'

dujale (adv.) 'twice'

dujeberšengoro 'of two years'

dujedivesengoro 'of two days'

dujto 'second'

dukh 'pain'

dur 'far'

duravkjerdo 'removed at a distance'

duravkjergja 'farr removed'

durarkjerela (v.) 'remove to a distance'

durust 'correct'

durutno 'distant'

duripe (m.) 'distance'

duvari (m.) 'wall'

dušali 'milked'

dušela (v.) 'milks'

dušipe (m.) 'milking'

dušlja-rgja 'milked'

GJ

gjelo 'went'

gjendardo 'counted'

gjendo 'number'

gjenela (v.) 'counts'

gjiljavdo 'sung'

gjiljavgja 'sung'

gjiljavela (v.) 'sings'

gjiljavipe (m.) 'singing'

gjili (f.) 'song'

gjiljori (f.) 'female singer'

gjiv (m.) 'grain, cereal'

gjivali umal 'grain crop'

DŽ

džala (v.) 'goes'

džambazi 'Džambas Rom'

džamija (f.) 'mosque'

džamutro (m.) 'son-in-law'

džanela (v.) 'knows'

džandardo 'known'

džangavipe (m.) 'behaviour, action'

džanta (f.) 'people, nation'

džanvari 'of animals'

dženipe (gram.) 'article'

dželatora

dženo (m.) 'member'

dženokjerdo 'belonging'

dženokjerela (v.) 'belongs'

dži 'at, to'

džidikhjibe 'good-bye'

džierat 'at night'

džierati 'last night'

džimeripe (m.) 'until death'

džipašutno 'approaching'

dživdipe (m.) 'life'

dživdo 'alive'

džukjel, rikono (m.) 'dog'

džung (f.) 'badness'

džungalo 'bad'

džuta (f.) 'form, shape'

džuvli (f.) 'woman'

džuvlikano 'feminine'

E

e (prep.) 'on'

Egjipto (m.) 'Egypt'

eftato 'seventh'

efta 'seven'

efta dž̌ene 'seven members, persons'

eftaberš̌engoro 'of seven years'

eftadivesengoro 'of seven days'

eftavardeš̌ 'seventeen'

eftavardesto 'seventeenth'

ej (interj.) 'hey'

ejnja 'nine'

ejnjadivesengoro 'of nine days'

ejnjato 'ninth'

ekvaš̌ (m./f.) 'half'

ekvaš̌berš̌eskoro 'semi-annual'

ekvaš̌dž̌aziri (m.) 'peninsula'

ekvaš̌masekjeskoro 'of the half-moon, month'

ekvaš̌omasek (m.) 'half-moon'

elemento 'element'

elektrika (f.) 'electricity'

erat (adv.) 'tonight, this evening'

erati (adv.) 'yesterday, last night'

eratutno 'of yesterday, of last night'

erzi (m.) 'bell'

esavko 'that kind'

Evropa 'Europe'

Evropejco 'European'

F

fabrika (f.) 'factory'

faisali (m.) 'solution, decision'

fakulteti (m.) 'college'

familija (f.) 'family'

februari (m.) 'February'

federativno 'federal'

fesi (m.) 'Turksih fez'

fiktivno 'fictional, imaginary'

filebandi (m.) 'fortress'

fildi (m.) 'ivory'

filistrikane 'middle-class'

fonetika (f.) 'phonetics'

foroske seja 'civilian clothes'

Francija (f.) 'France'

Francuzi (f.) 'French'

funda (f.) 'base, foundation'

fustani (f.) 'skirt'

G

gabeli (m.) 'the Roma of Prizren'

gabidor 'this many'

gabrahat 'nervousness'

gad, gat (m.) 'shirt'

gadoro (m.) 'small shirt'

gadibor 'so much'

gadžo (m.) 'non-Gypsy'

gajaḱo (m.) 'poet'

galbeno 'yellow'

galbenovela (v.) 'turns yellow'

garadž (m.) 'thunder'

garapi 'grief'

garapijalo 'misfortune'

gasavo 'this kind'

gav (m.) 'village'

gava (m. pl.) 'villages'

gaveskoro 'of a village'

gavoro (m.) 'small village'

gavutno (m.) 'villager'

gavutnipe (m.) 'citizenship'

gände (f.) 'thought'

gändavno 'pondered'

gändingja 'thought'

gändinela (v.) 'thinks'

godi (m.) 'will'

godžaver 'smart'

gramatika (f.) 'grammar'

grast (f.) 'horse'

grastano mas (m.) 'horse meat'

grastipe (m.) 'horse-breeding'

grastoro (m.) 'pony'

gudlipe (m.) 'sweetness'

gudlo 'sweet'

gurbeti 'a Gurbet Rom'

gurumni (f.) 'cow'

guruv (m.) 'ox'

gušteri 'lizard'

H

habe (m.) 'food(stuff)'

haing (f.) 'source, fountain'

haingori (f.) 'small fountain'

haklija 'justified'

hala (v.) 'eats'

halavno (m.) 'eater'

hamali, xamali (m.) 'carrier, deliverer'

hamami (m.) 'bath, sauna'

hamingja 'mixed'

haminela (v.) 'mixes'

hamipe (m.) 'mixture'

harijalo 'green'

harnardo 'shortened'

harnargja 'shortened'

harnarela (v.) 'shortens'

harnipe (m.) 'shortening'

harno 'short, small'

hemi (m.) 'chemistry'

herbuzo (m.) 'mellon'

herdelezi (m.) 'Roma holiday'

hiro (m.) 'hero'

hisamedan (m.) 'participant'

hordaripe (m.) 'deepening'

hramondikani kultura (f.) 'literate culture'

hramondikano kamiba (m.) 'written request'

holjarela (v.) 'becomes angry'

hristijano 'Christian'

X

xango 'voice'

xaravela (v.) 'scratches'

xaravipe (m.) 'scratching'

xarijalo 'green'

xarkoma (f.) 'copper ore'

xas (f.) 'cough'

xasala, kuinela (v.) 'coughs'

xašišši (m.) 'hashish'

xám (m.) 'sifter'

xáv, xiv, hiv 'deep'

xigiena (f.) 'hygene'

xilaka (m.) 'territory'

xivardo, xávardo, xevardo 'drilled, pierced'

xivargja, xávargja, xevargja 'drilled, pierced'

xivarela, xávarela, xevarela (v.) 'drills, pierces'

xona (f.) 'border, limit'

xor (f.) 'depth'

xonakjerdo 'limited'

xori (adv.) 'deeply'

Xoraj, Khoraj, Xorxaj (m.) 'Turk'

xorano, khorano, horano, xorxano 'Turkish'

xoš (f.) 'sensation'

xošalo 'kind'

xoši (adv.) 'kindly, politely'

xošinela (v.) 'feels, senses'

xošipe (m.) 'feeling'

xramondo 'written, literate'

xramongja 'wrote'

xramonela (v.) 'writes'

xramunalo, xramondikano 'written, literate'

I

ič (adv.) 'nothing, quite nothing'

ikjerdo 'contained'

ikjergja 'contained, held'

ikjerela (v.) 'contains, holds'

ikjeripe (m.) 'contents'

idž (adv.) 'yesterday'

idžutno 'of yesterday'

igardo 'led, brought in'

igargja 'led, brought in'

igarela (v.) 'lead, bring in'

igaripe (m.) 'leading, bringing'

ikaldino (m.) 'publisher'

iklilo 'jumped'

iklipe (m.) 'jumping'

ikljola (v.) 'jumps, leaps'

ilaka (f.) 'territory'

ilakane 'territorial'

iljači (m.) 'drug, medicine'

imtaxangja 'tested, tried'

imtaxanela (v.) 'tests, tries'

imtaxani 'test, attempt'

imtaxanipe (m.) 'testing, attempting'

imtaxano 'tested, attempted'

Indija (f.) 'India'

indijakjiri (f.) 'Indian woman'

Induso (m.) 'Indian man'

inkaldargja 'produced'

inkaldarela (v.) 'produces'

ink

inkaldaripe (m.) 'production'

inkerisavol(v.) 'to be cancelled, revoked'

intelegencija (f.) 'intelligentsia'

interes 'interest'

ingjarela (v.) 'carries, wears'

ingalipe (m.) 'costume'

interjektivno 'exclamatory'

inzineri (m.) 'engineer'

irada (f.) 'intention, goal'

iradało 'intended'

iradindo 'intentionally'

iradingja 'intended'

iradinela (v.) 'intends'

iramo 'return(ed)'

Iran (m.) 'Iran'

irangja 'returned'

iranela (v.) 'returns'

iranipe (m.) 'return'

iringja 'answered'

irinela ko puciba (v.) 'answers a question'

irisavol (v.) 'overturn'

irutno 'overturned'

isi (v.) 'has, exists,'

isima-n (v.) 'I have'

istemalkjerdo 'applicable'

istemalkjergja 'applied'

istemalkjerela (v.) 'applies, uses'

istemalkjeripe (m.) 'application, use'

isthanarkjerdo 'exchanged, replaced'

isthanarkjergja 'exchanged, replaced'

isthanarkjerela (v.) 'exchanges, replaces'

isthanaripe (m.) 'exchange, replacement'

istorija (f.) 'history'

izat (m.) 'dignity'

izatale (adv.) 'with dignity'

izatalo 'dignified'

J

ja 'or'

jag (f.) 'fire'

jagalo 'flaming'

jak (f.) 'eye(ball)'

jakdikhlovno 'obvious'

jar (f.) 'awl, drill'

jaro (m.) 'small egg'

javina (f.) 'dawn'

javinate (adv.) 'early'

jek 'one'

jeka-jek kjergja 'equalized'

jeka-jek kjerela (v.) 'equalizes'

jeka-jek kjeripe (m.) 'equalization'

jeka-jekutno 'equal'

jekhutne (pl.) 'equal'

jekpalijaver 'one after the other, in succession'

jeka-jeksimajo 'uniform, monotonous'

jeri (m.) 'gender, branch'

jilo, ilo, vilo (m.) 'heart'

jerijen 'parents'

jevendkjerela (v.) 'spends the winter'

jevendeksoro 'in winter'

jongari (f.) 'guitar'

Jugoslavija (f.) 'Yug

juva (f.) 'brine'

K

ka~ (part.) 'shall, will'

kabili 'capable'

kabuli (m.) 'concord, agreement'

kabuli ovela (v.) 'comes to an agreement'

kabulimo-no 'agreed'

kȧj, kote 'where'

kajamkjerela (v.) 'educates'

kajamkjerela pes (v.) 'becomes educated'

kajamkjeripe (m.) 'education'

kako (m.) 'uncle'

kakoskoro 'uncle's'

kal (m.) 'period'

kala 'those'

kalca 'trousers'

kalcunja (m.) 'socks'

kali (f.) 'black'

kalobalengoro 'dark-haired, brunette'

kalojakaro 'dark-eyed'

kaljakjergja 'darkened, blackened'

kaljarela (v.) 'darkens, blackens'

kamibe (m.) 'wish, desire'

kamjabi (m.) 'success'

kamjabijalo 'successful'

kamela (v.) 'wants, wishes'

kamlo 'wanted, desired'

kamljargja 'wanted'

kamljarela (v.) 'hopes'

kana (m.) 'ear'

kana (adv.) 'when'

kandela man (v.) 'obeys'

kandi-mo-no 'obedient'

kandingja 'obeyed'

kandipe (m.) 'obedience'

kanuni (m.) 'law, statute'

kanunutno 'legal'

kanzauri (m.) 'porcupine'

kapako (m.) 'top, lid'

kapli (f.) 'liquor'

kapri (m.) 'material'

kapra 'matter, material'

kapetani (m.) 'captain'

kaš-t (m.) 'tree, wood'

kaštalo 'wooden'

kaštunalo 'wooden'

kate (adv.) 'here'

kategorija (f.) 'category'

kava (m.) 'that'

käcingja 'bit'

käcinela (v.) 'bites'

kerdolačhipe (m.) 'favor, service'

kham (m.) 'sun'

khamalo 'sunny'

khamipe (m.) 'sunshine'

khanči 'nothing'

khandela (v.) 'smells'

khandino 'fragrant'

khangjiri (f.) 'church'

khonik 'no one'

khosela (v.) 'wipes'

khosipe (m.) 'wiping'

khoslo 'wiped'

khosljardo 'wiped'

khuingja 'coughed'

khuinela (v.) 'coughs'

khuvdo 'beaten, pounded'

khuvgja 'beat, pounded, struck'

khuvela (v.) 'beats, pounds, strikes'

khuvipe (m.) 'beating, pounding, strike'

kislo 'weak'

klidardo 'concluded'

klidargja 'concluded'

klidarela (v.) 'concludes'

klidaripe (m.) 'conclusion'

klidi (f.) 'key'

ko 'who'

koagor 'at the edge'

kobaripe 'supreme'

kobor 'how much, many'

kobuvlo 'in detail'

komandinela (v.) 'commands, orders'

komand-ipe 'command, order'

komaškar 'between'

komuna (f.) 'commune'

komunizam 'communism'

koro 'blind'

kote (adv.) 'there'

kothan (adv.) 'instead'

korkoriplebukjako 'self-management'

korkorivastalipe 'self-managing'

kovači (m.) 'blacksmith'

kovakti 'regularly'

kovlo 'soft'

kozmetika 'cosmetics'

kradanat (m.) 'opportunity'

kuč 'expensive'

kuferi 'trunck'

kulako 'rich person'

kulnam (m.) 'family name'

kuri 'among'

kursumi 'lead ore'

kvalitativno 'quality'

L

lačhardo 'neat, orderly'

lačhargja 'ordered, tidied'

lačharela (v.) 'orders, straightens up'

lačharipe (m.) 'orderliness'

lače, šukar (adv.) 'well'

lačho, šužo 'nice, pretty'

ladavdaripe (m.) 'loading'

ladavgja 'loaded'

ladavela (v.) 'loads'

ladž (f.) 'shame'

ladžala (v.) 'is ashamed'

ladžakjergja 'shamed'

ladžakjerela (v.) 'shames s.o.'

ladžavno 'shameful'

lafi (m.) 'word'

lafija (m. pl.) 'words'

lafikjergja 'spoke'

lafjori (f.) 'sentence, phrase'

lafzako (m.) 'dictionary'

lagan 'seriously'

laganali (f.) 'seriousness'

laganalo 'serious'

lavzaripe (m.) 'expression, saying'

legargja 'carried'

legarela (v.) 'carries'

legarutno 'carried'

lej (f.) 'river'

lejori (f.) 'small river'

leljakjerdo 'possessive'

leljakjergja 'usurped'

leljakjerela (v.) 'usurps'

leljakjerdzija (m.) 'usurper'

léljakjeripe (m.) 'annexation, possession'

liljaripe (m.) 'literature'

lindra (f.) 'drowsiness, sleepiness'

lindrala (v.) 'is sleepy'

lindralo 'sleepy'

lindralutno 'sleepy; drowsy'

linei (m.) 'ruler or measurer'

lira (f.) 'lira'

leninizam 'Leninism'

literaturno 'literary'

lokjardo 'facilitated'

lokjargja, lokjilo 'facilitated'

lokjipe (m.) 'ease, facility'

lokjola (v.) 'facilitates'

loko 'easy'

loli phuv 'clay'

lolilo 'reddened'

lolipe 'redness'

lolo 'red'

loloro 'bright red'

loljardo 'reddened'

loljargja 'reddened'

loljarela (v.) 'redden, blushes'

lon (m.) 'salt'

longjakjergja 'salted'

longjakjerela (v.) 'salts'

longjaripe (m.) 'salting'

loš (f.) 'joy'

lošandilo 'rejoiced'

lošangjovela (v.) 'rejoices'

lošavipe (m.) 'happiness'

lulugj (f.) 'flower'

lumija (f.) 'world'

ljil (m.) 'book'

ljilaripe (m.) 'literature'

ma 'don't'

mačho (m.) 'fish'

mačka, pisika (f.) 'cat'

makjina (f.) 'machine'

mademdžija (m.) 'mine'

mademi (m.) 'miner'

magija (f.) 'magic'

mądžburi (f.) 'force, compulsion'

mahat 'important'

maxadvip (m.) 'continent'

malavkjerdo 'determined, fixed'

malavkjergja 'determined, fixed'

malavkjerela (v.) 'determines, fixes, assigns'

mali (m.) 'goods'

mangjela (v.) 'wants'

mangjin 'wealth'

mangjipe (m.) 'wanting'

manglo 'wanted'

mangljarela (v.) 'desires'

Makedonco "Macedonian'

Makedonija (f.) 'Macedonia'

mamuj 'straight ahead'

manuš (m.) 'man'

manuša 'people'

manušni (f.) 'woman'

manušnipe (m.) 'masculinity'

manušengjiro 'commercial'

manušengoro 'national'

marebakoro (m.) 'fighter'

marela (v.) 'crushes, pounds'

maripe (m.) 'war, rebellion, revolution'

markisizam 'Marxism'

maro 'bread'

marta (f.) 'March'

marundo, marumo 'frozen'

marungja ''froze'

marunela (v.) 'freezes'

marzi (f.) 'will, wish'

mas (m.) 'meat'

masalo 'of meat, meaty'

masa (f.) 'table'

maškar 'among'

maškaradava 'however'

maškar adava 'therefore'

maškare 'in the middle'

maškarutno vakti 'Middle Ages'

matlab (m.) 'significance'

mato (m.) 'drunkard'

maulik (m.) 'suicide'

me 'I'

mexanat (m.) 'village'

melalo 'removed, withdrawn'

meljargja 'withdrew'

meljarela (v.) 'withdraws, pulls out'

memeli, momeli (f.) 'candle'

men (f.) 'brother'

merela (v.) 'dies'

meripe (m.) 'death'

milioni 'million'

milja 'thousand'

miljabersengoro 'of a thousand years'

miljangiri (f.) 'thousandth'

minca (f.) 'conscience, consciousness'

mincalo 'conscious'

misal (m.) 'example'

misalo 'exemplary'

misafiri (m.) 'guest'

mismeri, mesmeri (m.) 'noontime'

mismerdivesutno, mismerdiveseskoro 'of the nontime'

miš̌kjimo 'confused'

miš̌kljingja 'confused'

miš̌kjinela (v.) 'confuses'

miš̌kjipe (m.) 'confusion'

miš̌to (.m) 'well'

miš̌to aljan 'welcome'

mlo 'my'

mol (f.) 'wine'

moljakoro 'of wine'

morfologija (f.) 'morphology'

morthi (f.) 'skin'

morthijalo 'of skin, hide'

mothola (v.) 'says, tells'

mothovde 'saying, proverb'

mothovdo lafi 'spoken word'

mothovgja 'said'

mothovibe (m.) 'speaking'

motori (m.) 'motor'

mrminela (v.) 'gurgles'

mrmino 'gurgling'

mudardako 'pistol'

mudardo 'beaten'

mudarela (v.) 'beats, pounds'

mudaripe (m.) 'beating ,pounding'

muxamedano 'Muslim'

muslimani 'Muslim'

mukjela (v.) 'permits, allows'

muklo 'permitted, allowed'

muklja 'permitted'

mukljardo 'permitted'

mukjipe (m.) 'permission'

muktalifni (f.) 'difference'

mumeli (f.) 'candle'

muravgja 'shaved'

muravela (v.) 'shaves'

muravdo 'shaven'

muravipe (m.) 'shaving'

murš (m.) 'male'

muršano čhavo (m.) 'male child'

muršipe (m.) 'masculinity'

musafi (m.) 'Moslem prophet'

N

na 'not'

nadži (m.) 'personality'

naj (m.) 'finger'

nak (m.) 'nose'

nakhavdo 'past'

nakhavdol (v.) 'passes by'

nakhlja 'stopped, ceased'

nakhela (v.) 'stops, ceases'

nalča, petalo 'horse-shoe'

namaste 'good-morning, good-day'

napi 'measure'

napikjerdo 'measured'

napikjergja 'measured'

napikjerela (v.) 'measures'

napikjeripe (m.) 'measurement'

napal-al 'after'

nasvalibasko kher 'hospital'

nasvalilo 'became ill'

nasvalipe (m.) 'illness'

nasvaljola, nasvaljovela (v.) 'becomes ill'

nasavipe (m.) 'flight, asylum'

nasela (v.) 'flees'

nasipe (m.) 'fleeing'

naslja 'fled'

nasljardo 'refugee'

natidza (f.) 'consequence, result'

nek 'let, allow'

neko 'someone'

nesavo 'somehow'

nesavodrom 'sometime'

nevardipe (m.) 'restoration, renovation'

nevipe (m.) 'news, innovation'

nevo 'new'

nevoro 'brand new'

nevoberseskoro 'of the New Year'

Nevo Zelandi 'New Zeland'

nicalo 'ordered, in order'

nice (m.) 'order'

niceandardo 'subordinated'

nič̆ekjerdo 'arranged, organized'

nič̆egjendargja 'counted, ennumerated'

nič̆egjendarela (v.) 'counts, ennumerates'

nihsab (m.) 'silence, stillness'

nijamalo 'pertaining to law'

nijamalo fakulteti 'law school'

nijami (m.) 'law, justice'

nikotar 'nowhere'

nikhatende 'never'

nilaj (m.) 'summer'

nilajkjerela (v.) 'spends the summer'

nilajeskoro 'in summer'

nilajkjeripe (m.) 'vacation'

niriksak (m.) 'observer, spectator'

nirvan (m.) 'contents'

nisavo 'no such'

nisavodrom 'never'

nišana (f.) 'entirety'

nišankjergja 'marked, designated'

nišankjerela (v.) 'marks, designates'

nišankjeripe (m.) 'sign, designation'

nišani (m.) 'mark, sign'

niti...ni 'neither...nor'

nivasji (f.) 'colony, settlement'

notka (f.) 'note'

notkalo 'noted'

notkalutno 'noted'

notkargja 'noted'

notkarela (v.) 'takes notes'

nukta (f.) 'point'

numa 'only'

numa tu 'you alone'

oborkha (adv.) 'this much, many'

oda 'duty'

odobor (adv.) 'so many'

odoborkha (adv.) 'that much, many'

odoborkhalo 'that size'

oftijori (f.) 'one eighth'

ofto 'eight'

oftobersengoro 'fo eight years'

oftodivesengoro 'of eight days'

oftongjiri (f.) 'group of eight people'

oftoto 'eighth'

oftovardeš 'eighteen'

oftovardešberšengoro 'of eighteen years'

oja 'yes'

ojavakjeribe (m.) 'confirmation'

okote (adv.) 'that way'

okova 'that'

opre, upre 'up'

opruno 'high'

othe (adv.) 'then'

opština (f.) 'township'

otočka 'after a short time'

ov 'he'

P

pakjala (v.) 'believes'

pakjardo (m.) 'fence, enclosure'

pakjavutno 'believable'

pakjeti 'package'

pakjiv (f.) 'retirement'

pakjivalo 'retired'

pakjivdela (v.) 'retires'

padak (m.) 'reward, prize'

pahajana (f.) 'access, admission'

pajdžala (m.) 'ship'

palal (adv.) 'behind'

paldingja 'chased, pursued'

paldela (v.) 'chases, pusues'

paldipe (m.) 'chase, pursuit'

palem (adv.) 'again'

palemkjerdo 'repeated'

palemkjergja 'repeated'

palemkjerela (v.) 'repeats'

palemkjeripe (m.) 'repetition'

paletka (f.) 'tablet, plaque'

paliterdovdo 'lagging behind'

paliterdovela (v.) 'lags behind'

paliterdovgja 'lagged behind'

palpalipe (m.) 'lagging behind'

panagjuri (m.) 'fair, carnival'

panda 'still, even'

pandž 'five'

pandžeberšengoro 'of five years'

pandžedivesengoro 'of five days'

pandžemasekjeskoro 'of five months'

pandžemiljangiri 'five thousand (dinar bill)'

pandžengj (f.) 'one fifth'

pandžengjiŕi (f.) 'five (dinar bill)'

pandžergengi carain 'five pointed star'

pandžsel 'five hundred'

pandžto 'fifth'

pani 'water'

panjalo 'watery'

papin (f.) 'goose'

papo (m.) 'grandfather'

paramaršs 'advice'

paramaršalo 'confederated'

paramaršipe (m.) 'conference'

parikjergja 'presented, introduced'

parikjerela (v.) 'presents, introduces'

parikjeripe (m.) 'presentation, introduction'

parkji (m.) 'park'

parikham (m.) 'consequence ,result'

parinam (m.) 'consequence, result'

parind (m.) 'carpet'

paringja, parisargja, thovgja 'washed'

parinela, parisarela, thovela (v.) 'washes'

paripe, thovipe (m.) 'washing'

parišand (m.) 'effort'

parišandalo 'attempted'

parišandipe (m.) 'striving'

parnipe (m.) 'whiting'

parno 'white'

parnjardo 'whitened'

parnoro 'very white, pale'

parnoseroskoro 'white faced'

parnjovela (v.) 'turns white, pale'

pašakjergja 'approached'

pašakjerela (v.) 'approaches'

pašakjeripe (m.) 'approaching'

paščim 'west'

paše (adv.) 'close, near'

pašljardo, pašljakerdo 'reclined'

pašljargja, pašljakjergja 'reclined lay down'

pašljakjerela (v.) 'lies, reclines'

pašljakeripe (m.) 'lying, reclining'

pašljola (v.) 'lie down'

paš-paše (adv.) 'very near'

patrà (f. pl.) 'leaves'

patravkjerdo 'leafed thru'

patravkjergja 'leafed thru'

patrakjerela, patrarela (v.) 'leaf thru, turns pages'

patrin (f.) 'leaf'

parungja 'covered'

parunela (v.) 'covers'

parunipe (m.) 'covering, lid'

parumo 'covered over'

pečidano 'arranged'

pečidkjergja 'arranged'

pečidkjerela (v.) 'arranges'

pečidkjeripe (m.) 'arranging'

pečidipe (m.) 'arrangement'

peklja 'baked'

pekjela (v.) 'bakes'

pekjipe (m.) 'baking'

peko 'baked'

pedagoško akademija 'pedagogical academy'

pelo 'fallen'

pensili (m.) 'pencil'

peravdo 'fallen'

peravgja 'fell'

peravela (v.) 'falls'

peravipe, peravdipe, peraipe (m.) 'falling'

perela (v.) 'falls'

perono 'quay'

perspektiva 'perspective'

phabaj (f.) 'apple'

phagjardo 'broken thru'

phagjargja 'broke thru'

phagjarela (v.) 'breaks thru, interrupts'

phagjaripe (m.) 'breaking thru, interrupting'

phagjela (v.) 'breaks'

phaglja 'broke'

phago 'broken'

phajrakjerdo 'cracked'

phajrakjergja 'cracked'

phajrakjerela (v.) 'cracks'

phajrakjeripe (m.) 'cracking'

phal (f.) 'bird'

phandela (v.) 'closes'

phanlja 'closed'

phanlo 'closed'

phanlolafi 'agreement'

phanlipe 'jail , prison'

pharavdipe (m.) 'tearing'

pharavdo 'torn'

pharavgja 'tore'

pharavela (v.) 'tears'

pharipe (m.) 'weight'

pharo 'heavy'

phejori (f.) 'little sister'

phen (f.) 'sister'

pherdo 'full'

phergja 'filled'

pherela (v.) 'fills'

pheripe (m.) 'filling'

phejrardo 'over filled'

phejrargja, pherjargja 'over filled'

phejrarela, pherjarela (v.) 'over fills'

phiravgja 'marched'

phiravela (v.) 'marches'

phiravdipe (m.) 'march(ing)'

phirela (v.) 'walks'

phiribe (m.) 'walking, stroll'

phirindo-s-j-r- 'walking,'

phirutno 'pedestrian'

phral (m.) 'brother'

phralipe (m.) 'brotherhood'

phravdo 'open'

phravdipe (m.) 'opening'

phravgja 'opened'

phravela (v.) 'opens'

phudela (v.) 'blows'

phudingja 'blew'

phudipe (m.) 'blowing'

phumb (m.) 'infection'

phumbalo 'infected'

phumbarela (v.) 'becomes infected'

phurano 'olden'

phurilo 'aged'

phuripe (m.) 'old age'

phuri (f.) 'old woman'

phuro (m.) 'old man'

phurt (f.) 'bridge'

phus (m.) 'straw, hay'

phusoro 'of straw'

phuv (f.) 'earth, ground'

pi 'on'

piibe (m.) 'beverage'

pijela (v.) 'drinks'

pilja 'drank'

pinda 'fifty'

pindabersengoro, pindubersengoro 'of fifty years'

pindagjiri 'fifty (dinar bill)'

piro (m.) 'leg'

pirnango 'bare-foot'

piperi (m.) 'pepper'

piri (f.) 'pitcher'

pisika (f.) 'cat'

pisavdo 'grinded'

pisipe, pisljaribe (m.) 'grinding'

pislo 'ground, grinded'

pisola, pisela (v.) 'grounds, grinds'

plesutno 'private, personal'

plaj (f.) 'mountain'

plenumi (m.) 'plenum'

plo 'own'

po 'on'

pobut 'more'

pokjindo 'paid'

pokjingja 'paid'

pokjinela (v.) 'pays'

pokucovel-a (v.) 'makes more expensive'

pokuculo 'made more expensive'

polica 'shelf'

pozicija (f.) 'position'

pogaca (f.) 'flat-bread'

pohari 'slowly'

pomaškarela (v.) 'helps'

po sa so 'in spite of'

pradaršanipe (m.) 'distinction'

pradaršit (m.) 'posture'

pradeš (m.) 'region, area, township'

prakrita (f.) 'nature'

pučela (v.) 'asks'

pučiba 'question'

pučlja 'asked'

pučljarela (v.) 'interrogates'

puj (m.) 'chicken'

pújoro (m.) 'chick'

pulisarda 'evaluated'

puljarol (v.) 'evaluates'

purab 'east'

purum 'onion'

pusavipe 'dagger'

R

rakjakoro 'this evening'

rakjargja 'spent the night'

rakjarela (v.) 'spends the night'

rakjola (v.) 'it is getting dark'

radzi 'power'

fafti 'shelf'

rakli (f.) 'Christian (Rom) girl'

raklo (m.) 'boy'

rakloro (m.) 'small boy'

rakljakoro 'girlish'

rakljori (f.) 'little girl'

randela, hunela (v.) 'digs'

randipe (m.) 'digging'

ranlo, hundo 'dug up'

raštra (f.) 'state, government'

rat (m.) 'blood'

rat (f.) 'night'

ratvalo 'bloody'

ratvargja 'bled'

ratvarela (v.) 'bleeds'

ratutno 'of the night, nightly'

razi (f.) 'concord, agreement'

razialo 'agreed'

razingja pe 'agreed'

raziovela pe 'comes to an agreement'

razipe (m.) 'agreement'

räma (f.) 'worm'

rämalo 'wormy'

regulacija (f.) 'regulation'

resardarela (v.) 'succeeds'

resargja 'succeeded'

resardaripe (m.) 'success'

resardo 'arrived'

resaripe (m.) 'arrival'

resela (v.) 'arrives'

reslja 'arrived'

rez (f.) 'vineyard'

rezalipe (m.) 'grape harvest'

rezo (m.) 'rice field'

rig (f.) 'side'

riportxramondo 'journalist'

roj (f.) 'spoon'

Rom (m.) 'Gypsy'

romano 'of a Gypsy'

roš (f.) 'light, lamp'

rošalo 'lit'

rošdela (v.) 'lights'

rošdingja 'lit'

rovavno 'crying'

rovela (v.) 'cries'

ruhujalo 'witty, clever'

ruj 'spirit, mind'

rup (m.) 'silver ore'

rupunalo 'of silver, silvery'

Ruso 'Russian'

rusoskoro 'russion'

ruv (m.) 'wolf'

S

sabaj, javin (m.) 'morning'

sadaka 'contribution, adverb'

sajijalo 'clean'

saglami 'healthy'

sakhatran 'dangerously'

salam 'greetings'

samaj (m.) 'period'

samajalo 'periodic'

samudra (f.) 'ocean'

saniko (m.) 'soldier'

sansar (m.) 'peace'

sansarali 'tranquility'

sapun 'soap'

sar so 'as, how'

sasto dive 'all day long'

sastarela (v.) 'heals, cures'

sasti (f.) 'health'

sastilo 'healthy'

sastola 'becomes healthy'

sastran 'iron ore'

sastranalo, sastrunalo 'of iron'

sigargja 'hurried'

sigjarela (v.) 'hurries'

sigate 'quickly'

sigo 'soon'

sikavkjerdo 'shown'

sikavkjerela (v.) 'demonstrates'

sikavdarela (v.) 'explains'

sikavela (v.) 'shows'

siklamni (f.) 'female teacher'

siklamno (m.) 'male teacher'

sikli (f.) 'girl student'

siklibe (m.) 'learning, habit'

sikljola (v.) 'learns'

sikljovkjerela (v.) 'studies'

simpatija (f.) 'sympathy'

sindikato (m.) 'syndicate'

sinema (f.) 'movie theatre'

sir (f.) 'onion'

sirale (m.) 'militia'

siralo 'military'

sivrinela, sivirikjerela (v.) 'sharpens'

Skopi (m.) 'the city of Skopje'

skopiskoro 'from Skopje'

skopjanco (m.) 'inhabitant of Skopje'

Slovenco (m.) 'Slovenian'

Slovenija (f.) 'Slovenia'

so 'what'

soda (f.) 'soda'

solidarnipe (m.) 'solidarity'

sovela (v.) 'sleeps'

sovljarela (v.) 'falls asleep'

sportkjhelipe (m.)'stadium'

sudo 'court of law'

suvela (v.) 'sews'

š

šaj 'can, it is possible'

šajdalipe (m.) 'possibility'

šajdargja (pret.) 'made possible'

šajdarela (v.) 'makes possible'

šajalo 'possible'

šansa 'opportunity'

šart-i (m.) 'cause'

šartalo, šartijalo 'conditional'

šartarela (v.) 'causes'

šartingja (pret.) 'caused'

šastra 'weapon, arm'

šastrali marebava 'armed combat'

šej (m.) 'thing, object'

šeja (m. pl.) 'goods, articles'

šejalo 'objective'

šel 'hundred'

šeleberšengoro 'of one hundred years'

šeleberšengjiri 'group of one hundred'

šelengjiri (f.) 'hundredth'

šero (m.) 'head'

šernango 'bare-headed'

šišši (m.) 'bird'

šov 'six'

šoveberšengoro 'of six years'

šovdrom 'six times'

šovedivesengoro 'of six days'

šov-efta 'six or seven'

šovengjiri 'group of six'

šovengji 'sixth'

šovardešemasekjeskoro 'of sixteen months'

šovto 'sixth'

Španija (f.) 'Spain'

štar 'four'

špansko chib 'the Spanish language'

štarkjerela (v.) 'makes into four'

štarberšengoro 'of four years'

štaredivesengoro 'of four days'

štar-pandž 'four or five'

štarto 'fourth'

štaršel 'four hundred'

štrajk 'worker's strike, walk-out'

štaršelto 'four hundredth'

šubava (f.) 'doubt'

šubalo 'doubtful'

šubekjergja 'doubted'

šubekjerela (v.) 'doubts'

šudarlo 'cold'

šudargja 'cooled'

šudarela (v.) 'cools'

šuk (f.) 'beauty'

šukar 'pretty, beautiful'

šukargja 'improved'

šukarela, šukardarela, šukar kjerela (v.) 'improves'

šukaripe (m.) 'improvement'

šukipe (m.) 'drought'

šuklo 'sour'

šuklipe 'sourness'

šukljarela, šutljarela (v.) 'becomes sour'

šulavdo 'swept'

šulavgja 'swept'

šulavela (v.) 'sweeps'

šundargja 'announced'

šundarela (v.) 'announces'

šungja 'listened'

šungjardo, sundardo 'heard'

šunela (v.) 'listens'

šunipe (m.) 'listening'

šunpatra, žurnalpatra (m. pl.) 'newspaper'

šurarda 'begun, commenced'

šurukjergja 'begun'

šurukjerela (v.) 'begins, commences'

šurutno 'beginning, initial'

šut (m.) 'vinaigre'

šužipe (m.) 'beauty'

šužo 'beautiful, handsome'

T

tabani (m.) 'foot'

tabdili (m.) 'pause'

tabijati 'character'

tadsatano 'neutral'

tafifalo 'certified'

taht (m.) 'hay stack'

taxtaj (m.) 'drinking glass'

takati (m.) 'force, strength'

tala (f.) 'subject'

talaj (m.) 'palate'

talemi (m.) 'exercise'

talimdipe (m.) 'lecture, teaching'

talutni 'of the subject'

tamiri (m.) 'building'

tamirkjerdo 'built'

tamirkjergja 'built'

tamirkjerela (v.) 'builds'

tamirdipe (m.) 'construction'

tangjardo 'tight'

tangjargja 'tightened'

tangjarela (v.) 'tightens'

tangjaripe (m.) 'tightening'

tapu (m.) 'island'

taradžˇi (m.) 'balance'

tarafi (m.) 'direction'

tarbijat (m.) 'education'

tasavdo 'drowned'

tasavgja 'drowned'

tasavela (v.) 'drowns'

tasavdipe (m.) 'drowning'

tasdiv (m.) 'witness'

tasviri (m.) 'painting, drawing'

tasvirkjerdo 'painted'

tasvirkjergja 'painted'

tasvirkjerela (v.) 'paints, draws'

tasvirkjeripe (m.) p 'painting'

tatakjerdo 'warmed'

tatargja 'warmed'

tatarela (v.) 'warms, heats'

tataripe (m.) 'warmth, heat'

tato 'warm'

tava (f.) 'frying pan'

tavano 'ceiling'

taze 'fresh'

te 'in order to'

tele (adv.) 'down'

teleperipe (m.) 'defeat'

telixramovipe (m.) 'signature'

teljardo 'bent'

teljargja 'bent, stooped'

teljol 'stooped'

teljola, teljovela, teljarela (v.) 'bends, stoops'

terdilo 'standing'

tergjola (v.) 'stands'

tergjardo, terdardo 'stood'

tergjola (v.) 'stops'

teri 'sweat, perspiration'

terlingja 'sweat'

terlinola (v.) 'sweats, perspires'

ternengoro kjher 'youth hostel'

ternikane 'youthful'

ternipe (m.) 'youth'

terno 'young'

ternomoskoro 'young'

ternore 'young people'

ternjardo 'rejuvenated'

ternjargja 'rejuvenated'

ternjarela (v.) 'rejuvenates'

ternjaripe (m.) 'rejuvenation'

thablilo, thabilo 'burnt'

thabljardo 'burnt'

thabljarela (v.) 'burns'

thagar (m.) 'king'

thagarkjerela (v.) 'rules, reigns'

thagaripe (m.) 'kingdom'

thaj 'and'

than (m.) p 'place'

thanarkjerdo 'moved'

thanarkjergja 'moved'

thanarkjerela (v.) 'moves'

thanardo 'removed'

thanargja 'removed'

thanarela (v.) 'removes'

thankjerdo 'accomodated'

thankjergja 'accomodated'

thankjerela (.v.) 'accomodates'

thankjeripe (m.) 'accomodation'

thargja 'ignited'

thargjarela (v.) 'ignites'

tharela (v.) 'lights a fire'

thav (m.) 'thread'

thavdardo 'withdrawn'

thavdargja 'withdrew'

thavdarela (v.) 'draws out'

thavdela (v.) 'runs, flows'

thavdikani 'flowing'

thavdikano 'flowing'

thavdingja 'ran, flowed'

thavdipe (m.) 'flow, current'

them (m.) 'place'

thovela (v.) 'washes'

thovibe (m.) 'washing'

thud (m.) 'milk'

thudvale 'milky'

thuinol, thuinel, thuvarel-a (v.) 'smokes'

thuv (m.) 'smoke'

thuvardo 'smoky, smoked'

tiknjakjerdo 'decreased'

tiknjakjerela (v.) 'decreases'

tiknjakjeripe (m.) 'decrease'

tiknjardo 'decreased'

tiknjargja 'decreased'

tiknjarela (v.) 'decreases'

tiknjaribe (d 'decrease'

tikoro 'small'

tippani 'note, marking'

tiraha (sg./pl.) 'shoe(s)'

tiranija (f.) 'tyranny'

tjavahar 'relation'

tjavaharol (v.) 'materializes'

tmilankjerdo 'accomplished'

tmilankjergja 'acceomplished, completed'

tmilankjerela (v.) 'accomplishes, completes'

tmilankjeripe (m.) 'completion'

tomofili 'automobile'

topi (m.) 'cannon, gun'

trampa (f.) 'change'

tramkjerdo 'changed'

trampkjergja 'changed'

trampkjerela (v.) 'changes, alters'

trampkjeripe (m.) 'change, alteration'

trampijalo 'changed, altered'

trijanda 'thirty'

trijandabersengoro 'of thirty years'

trijandabersipe (m.) 'period of thirty years'

trijandadivesengoro 'of thirty days'

trinšel, trišel 'three hundred'

tromalkjerdo 'freed, liberated'

tromalkjergja 'freed, liberated'

tromalkjerela (v.) 'frees, liberates'

tromalipe (m.) 'freedom

trujal (adv.) 'on its side'

trujalipe (m.) 'circumstance'

turli 'various'

tvrdžava (f.) 'fortress'

U

ǔcedizutnesko 'of a capital city'

ǔchalkjerdo 'shaded'

ǔchalin (f.) 'shade'

ǔchalinkjergja, uchalkjergja 'shaded,screened'

ǔchalinkjerela (v.) 'shades, screens'

ǔchalikjeripe (m.) 'shading, screening'

ǔchardo 'covered'

ǔchargja 'covered'

ǔcharela (v.) 'covers'

ǔcharipe (m.) 'covering'

ǔco 'high, tall'

ǔcokvalifikuvano 'high quality'

ǔcokvalitetno 'high quantity'

ǔcutno 'supreme'

udar, vudar (m.) 'door'

udutno 'guard'

ujrakjergja 'migrated'

ujrakjerela (v.) 'migrates'

ujripe (m.) 'flight, run'

ujrola (v.) 'flies'

uklilo 'climbed'

uklipe (m.) 'ascent'

ukljarkjerela (v.) 'climbs'

ukljardo 'climbed'

ulo 'completed'

uma (f.) 'clay'

umal (f.) 'field'

umidvar 'candidate'

umlal (f.) 'flame'

undixramope (m.) 'carving'

upla (adv.) 'from above'

uprallache 'very good'

upralsundar 'magnificent'

upre (adv.) 'up'

uragano 'storm'

uravdo 'dressed'

uravgja 'dressed'

uravela (v.) 'dresses'

ustadi (m.) 'teacher'

usul 'maxim'

usulavno 'principle'

usuli 'principle'

uštavkjergja, uštavgja 'trampled'

uštavkjerdo, uštavdo 'trampled'

uštavkjerela (v.) 'tramples'

uštavela (v.) 'tramples'

uštavdo 'trampled on'

uštavgja 'trampled on'

uštipe (m.) 'event'

utar (m.) 'north'

utarutno, utaralo 'northern'

utartamirthan 'ship yard'

utpadak (m.) 'product'

utsav 'feast'

utsavalo 'festive'

uzal (adv.) 'besides'

užakjergja 'cleaned'

užakjeribe, užokjeribe (m.) 'cleaning'

užakjerela (v.) 'cleans'

užadargja, užargja 'cleaned'

užardarela (v.) 'cleans'

užarela (v.) 'cleans'

užerateskoro 'pure blooded'

užipe (m.) 'purity'

V

vabrahatalo 'confused'

vakjerela (v.) 'says'

vadvivad (m.) 'polemics'

vadžaxi (m.) 'supposition'

vadži 'still'

vakašalipe (m.) 'polemics'

vakili 'lawyer'

vaktavi (f.) 'statement'

vakti (m.) 'time'

vakšam (m.) 'fatigue'

varnalo, varnanalo 'descriptive'

varnan 'description'

vas (m.) 'arm'

vastali, vasteskjiri buti 'manual labor'

vastardo 'delivered'

vastargja 'delivered'

vastarela (v.) 'delivers'

vastkjhelibe, vasteskoro kjhelibe (m.) 'leadership'

vastušej (m.) 'object'

vatani (m.) 'fatherland'

vaverchando, javerchando 'reverse'

vazdela (v.) 'touches'

vazdipe (m.) 'touching'

vänato 'blue'

värda, vurdun (m.) 'carriage, automobile'

velespito 'bicycle'

venco 'wreath crown'

vestipa, vestibe (m.) 'life'

vesto 'alive'

vestutne divesa 'health and long life!'

veš (f.) 'forest'

vešalipe 'forestry'

vidakjerdo 'introduced'

vidžai 'victory'

vidžajalė 'victorious'

vigjan 'science'

vigjanalo 'scientific, scholarly'

vilakjerol (v.) 'presents, exhibits'

vinitalo 'humble'

višeš (adv.) 'specially'

višišta (f.) 'trait, quality'

višištalo 'personal'

višvan 'surely'

višvast 'certitude'

vjavaxar (m.) 'relation, connection'

vjavaxarkjerela pes (v.) 'relates to'

vjavas-i 'work, task'

vokali (m.) 'vowel'

vulisadro 'wrapped up'

vuš (m.) 'lip'

Z

zamani (m.) 'epoch, time'

zanati (m.) 'trade, profession'

zaptija (m.) 'soldier'

zaptingja 'delayed, hindered'

zaptinela (v.) 'delays, hinders'

zarari 'shame, pity'

zaruri (m.) 'necessity'

z̈amba '(cigarette) lighter'

zuralipe (m.) 'strength'

zuralo 'strong'

zurarel (v.) 'strengthens'

ž

žamba (f.) 'frog'

žarkome 'soaked'

žarkongja 'soaked'

žarkonel (v.) 'soaks'